The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LX.—NO. 243. SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AMERICAN GIRL WHO WILL WED A TALLEYRAND

MISS HELEN MORTON.

The engagement of Miss Helen Morton, daughter of former Vice President and Mrs. Morton, to Comte Boson de Perigord, second son of the Duc de Talleyrand et Sagan, was formally announced on Wednesday last in Paris. Miss Morton has traveled extensively in Europe and is well known in the society of London and Paris. She is accomplished, a thorough musician, and while fond of books and intellectual pursuits, is also skillful at outdoor sports, is a good whip, golfer, and tennis player. She was a particular favorite in Albany while her father was Governor of New York, and led in entertainments and charities. She is now abroad with her parents, but is expected back in the fall, when the Mortons will take up their residence at their country place on the Hudson. Comte Boson is a great-grandson of Prince Talleyrand, the famous Minister of Napoleon I. and Louis XVIII.

NEWS—Summarized and Indexed.

THE WEATHER— SATURDAY, AUG. 31, 1901.

Fair Saturday and probably Sunday; slightly warmer Sunday; fresh northeast to east winds.

Sun rises at 5:23; sets at 6:39. Moon sets at 6:49 a. m.

PAGES.

DOMESTIC:—

Vice President Roosevelt's Presidential boom accelerated at Springfield in speech by Governor Yates and badges worn by delegates from Peoria.

General William Ludlow, hero of two wars and former Military Governor of Havana, died yesterday of tuberculosis at Morristown, N. J.

Death mysteriously visited home in Cataumet, Mass., four times, one victim being Mrs. Harry Gordon of Chicago. Inquiry ordered.

Ex-President Cleveland narrowly escaped arrest at Lake Garfield, Mass., on charge of catching undersized fish.

Thunderstorm killed one person, injured eight, and shocked 200 at golf tournament at Atoona, Pa.

Reported that seventeen persons were killed in railroad wreck at Kalispell, Mont.

LABOR:—

The Labor World, a trades union paper of Pittsburg, arraigned President Shaffer of Amalgamated association for his management of strike and demanded his impeachment in order to save the organization.

Police of Hammond, Ind., declared war against men attacking non-union workers in Conkey's printing-house.

Two of the four South Chicago strikers went to work at East Chicago steel works.

LOCAL:—

Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa announced at the Auditorium that his State would nominate Governor Shaw for the Presidency.

Order from Washington directs all postoffice officials, except the Postmaster, to register time of arriving at and leaving office.

Marshall Hurd, 7 years old, shot and seriously wounded by Watchman M. J. Lyons of public school building.

Vice President Roosevelt was in Chicago half an hour, on his way to Springfield. He will be here again today.

Mrs. Frank M. Morris and her 12-year-old son, Louis, saved three children from drowning in Pewaukee Lake.

Chief O'Neill's order closing levee resorts at midnight as far south as Harrison street to go into effect tonight.

Verdict convicting Joyce, Tracy, and Cramer expected today in police inquiry. Council may investigate.

Alderman Minwegen wants a temporary bridge at State street while new one is being built.

Steamer Pewaukee, dismasted in storm, towed into Chicago harbor. Many boats in trouble.

Police called to quell disturbance at house of Mrs. Nellie Poor, 6617 Kimbark avenue.

Police decided not to remove sick child from "District of Lake Michigan."

Six firms fined by Justice Gibbons for violating smoke ordinance.

Pearle Ball's father says she was engaged to Dr. Denslow Lewis.

Five women and two children injured in street car accidents.

John Turner, "masher," sent to bridewell for fifty-three days.

WASHINGTON:—

Growth of foreign navies told in report by Captain C. D. Sigsbee, chief of Naval Intelligence office. England's tonnage greatest.

Admiral Howison denied interview regarding Schley, but his removal from court of inquiry will be asked.

American government of Cuba reviewed in annual report of General Wood.

W. H. Hunt of Montana appointed Governor of Porto Rico.

NEW YORK:—

Three persons were burned to death and nine were badly injured in a tenement-house fire at Williamsburg, N. Y. The score or more of other persons in the house escaped by leaping from windows. Fire was started by explosion of an oil stove.

William K. Vanderbilt Jr. fined $10 for speeding his automobile, later won championship cup at Newport races.

Man drowned in surf at Point Pleasant, N. J., and bathing master mobbed for refusing to allow lifeboat to go to his rescue.

Greater New York Democracy says Coler must declare opposition to Tammany if he wants to run for Mayor.

Policeman O'Neill, who defied Chief Devery, given a beat near his home.

1 Roosevelt Boom Aided by Yates.
Lightning Slays at Golf Game.
Sudden Deaths Cause Inquiry.
Watchman Shoots a Child.
Union Urged to Desert Shaffer.

2 Ban on Strike Sluggers at Hammond.
Woman and Son Swim to Rescue.
General News of New York.
Poors Return Home; Police Called.
Gen. William Ludlow Dies Suddenly.

3 Police Trial Verdict Today.
Child Ill in Streeter Land.
Explains Miss Ball's Death.
Gale Wrecks Lake Steamer.
Women Hurt by Street Car Jolts.

4 Powers Add to Naval Strength.
Howison Denies Schley Interview.
Wood Tells of Cuban Affairs.
O'Neill Given His Old Beat.

5 British Premier to Resign Office.
Sultan Insists He Is Right.
Plan to Reach Pole Fails.

6 White Sox and Orioles in Tie Game.
Results in National League.
Gardner Knocks Out Carter.
Choice of Cup Defender in Doubt.
Bet $400,000 on Yacht Race.
Glenview Golf Tournament.

7 Eighteen in Futurity Stakes.
Close of Providence Trotting.
Paper Chase Has a Spiritless End.
Vanderbilt Fined for Fast Riding.
Board of Trade Ousts Con Man.

8 Suit to Test Revenue Law.
City Begins Traction Fight Today.

9 Among the New Books.

10 In the Commercial Markets.

11 Financial News of the World.

12 Editorial Comment.

13 Dun and Bradstreet on Trade.
News of the Railroads.
Insurance Affairs.
Lake Marine.
Court Record.

16 Teachers Fail to Get Gas.
Fontenoy Letter.
Short Story of the Day.
News of Society.
One "Masher" Squelched.

FOREIGN:—

Note sent to all Turkish embassies from Constantinople saying Sultan is right in controversy with France.

Pall Mall Gazette revives story that Salisbury will retire as Premier after King Edward's coronation.

Nationalist party in Philippines favors independence with United States protectorate.

Heavy mortality reported among Boers in British detention camps.

Czar and family left Cronstadt for Copenhagen.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY:—

J. J. Hill showing hostility to Harriman by starting new railroad enterprises in Union Pacific territory.

Bethlehem Steel company planning big shipbuilding plant on Hackensack Meadows, N. J.

Weekly reports of commercial agencies show business of country in good condition.

J. B. Delamar bought site for $1,000,000 smelting plant at Carteret, N. J.

SPORTING:—

Final series of races between Constitution and Columbia to determine which shall defend America's cup against Shamrock II. will begin today over Newport course.

American league: Chicago 5, Baltimore 5; Philadelphia 3, Milwaukee 1, ten innings; Boston 5, Detroit 4.

National league: Brooklyn 4, Boston 3; Cincinnati 7, St. Louis 5; Philadelphia 8, New York 0.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN	Lahn	Aug. Victoria.
CHERBOURG		
HAMBURG	Pretoria	
HAVRE	La Gascogne	
LIVERPOOL		Nomadic.
MOVILLE		Parisian.
MOVILLE		Astoria.
ISLE OF WIGHT	Northwestern	
LIZARD	Switzerland	
LIZARD	F. der Grosse	
NEW YORK	Campania	
NEW YORK	Karamania	
NEW YORK	Ireland	
NEW YORK	Canadian	
QUEENST'N	Lucania	New England.
QUEENST'N	Cevic	

ROOSEVELT BOOM AIDED BY YATES.

Vice-President Is Cheered at Springfield as Next Candidate for Highest Office.

BADGES WORN BY MANY.

Governor, in Dinner Speech, Says the Breaker of Precedents Is Likely to Continue His Surprises.

LORIMER IS GIVEN HONOR.

Chicagoans Receive Special Favor at the Hands of the State Executive During His Visit to Camp.

OLD FACTIONS NOW FRIENDLY.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Camp Lincoln, Springfield, Ill., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—"Roosevelt for President in 1904," has been the talk in Springfield all of the day. In the morning a marching club from Peoria 250 strong came to town with broad yellow badges bearing the inscription in large black letters and soon the badges were in great demand. Senator Mason was the first man so to decorate himself, and all who got the badges followed suit.

Nearly every one who could get a chance to shake the hand of the Vice President—and almost all of the population of Springfield tried to—told him how glad he would be to see him President, and Governor Yates, in his speech after dinner this evening, spoke of Mr. Roosevelt as a man who had already broken many political precedents, and then brought his auditors to their feet cheering by prophesying he might yet break another one.

"Does it mean Roosevelt and Yates?" was the question asked by many politicians.

Vice President Ignores Gossip.

The Vice President, however, seemingly paid no attention to all the talk and gossip. He would not discuss it and his speech was simply confined to the duties of the National Guard.

The city itself looked like it does on the day before a convention. The hotel corridors were filled with politicians talking politics, more State than national. One thing was noticeable, and that was that the friends of Cullom and the old followers of John R. Tanner, who used to be allies before the recent rupture between the Senator and the Governor, seemed to be getting together again, and men like United States Marshals Ames and Hitch were seen on friendly terms again with the men from Egypt who went down with John R. Tanner in his last political fight.

Old Foemen Now Are Friends.

There was no pact signed or agreement made, but it was evident on all hands the way was being paved for one and it need not surprise any one if this proves to be the combination which will handle politics in Illinois, outside of Cook County, in the future.

These Cullom and Tanner men were, however, only passive spectators of the boom for Vice President Roosevelt today. The active participants were the strictly Yates men. But more significant than this in the minds of many was the prominence given to ex-Congressman Lorimer by Governor Yates in today's proceedings.

Lorimer Honored by Yates.

Mr. Lorimer came down this afternoon in the company of Judge Haney. He was heartily welcomed by Governor Yates, given a special introduction to and audience with the Vice President, and then, when the procession to the dinner was formed in the evening, according to a list prepared under the supervision of the Governor himself, behold Lorimer's, like Abu Ben Adhem's name, led all the rest.

The ex-Congressman went to dinner ahead of both United States Senators and two Congressmen now in office, and, next to the Vice President, had the seat of honor at the table. Congressmen Prince and Warner were "below the salt."

Vice President Roosevelt spent the afternoon at the Executive Mansion, and at 5 o'clock came to Camp Lincoln to review the First Cavalry and the artillery companies now in camp. He rode to the grounds in a carriage with Governor Yates and the Adjutant General, escorted by the Governor's staff and a squadron of cavalry. At the gate of the camp, however, the three left the carriage, and, mounting horses, rode out to review the troops.

Roosevelt on Horseback.

At the conclusion of the review, when the Governor and his staff went down the long line Vice President Roosevelt gave "the Colonels" an exhibition of rough riding some of them will not forget for many a day. He and Governor Yates were magnificently mounted and the Vice President led the Governor's staff down the line as fast as his fine horse could go. The "Colonels" came bumping after, some fairly well up, others hopelessly behind, a blue and gold uniformed, red-faced, struggling body of riders, part of them enjoying it and part heartily glad when the race was over.

After the review came a dinner in headquarters tent, to which every one of importance in Springfield was invited and at which Vice President Roosevelt, Governor Yates, and Colonel John Young of the First Cavalry were the only speakers, although both Senators Cullom and Mason were present. In fact, Senator Mason did not have much of a time today, Senator Cullom's old friends all called on him, but his colleague was not so much sought after.

Governor Yates opened the after-dinner speaking with a brief eulogy of the National Guard, its personnel, and the fidelity of the National Guardsman to his oath. He praised the Illinois militiamen as being of an exceptionally high grade and gave credit to the annual encampment. Should it be necessary the militiaman could be depended on to fight for his country, and the Governor brought out pronounced applause when he spoke of San Juan and Santiago and the "hero of the Rough Riders, Theodore Roosevelt."

The applause was continued as the Governor recited the various civic and military achievements of his guest, and then brought

(Continued on third page.)

BOLT SLAYS AT GOLF GAME

ONE PERSON KILLED AND HUNDREDS ARE SHOCKED.

Lightning Strikes Three Times in the Grounds of the Cricket Club at Altoona, Pa.—Several of Injured Are in Serious Condition—Storm Interrupts Tournament and Players and Spectators Seek Refuge in Small Buildings—Much Damage Results.

Altoona, Pa., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—In a terrific electrical storm which came up suddenly this afternoon during the annual golf tournament of the Altoona Cricket club one person was killed, eight were rendered unconscious, and 200 persons, all spectators of the tournament, were shocked by three successive bolts of lightning. The youth killed was:

MARKS, JOSEPH, 21 years old, died without recovering consciousness.

The injured are:

Adams, Markie, 17 years old; a caddie; will recover.
Cherry, Harry, 17 years old; unconscious, in hospital.
Dobbins, Charles, 14 years old; unconscious, in hospital.
Johnston, Edward, 17 years old; stunned; will recover.
Kelly, Charles, 16 years old; unconscious, in hospital.
Mapes, Albert, 14 years old; caddie; delirious from shock.
Wilson, Joseph, 18 years old; unconscious, in hospital.

Crowds Rush for Shelter.

The golf tournament was in full swing, play being for the championship of western Pennsylvania. The cloud, which gradually grew larger, was seen coming rapidly from the north shortly after 3 o'clock. Little attention was paid to it until rain began to fall, when a rush was made for the golf clubhouse and any available shelter.

Several persons took refuge in a small summer house on a hill overlooking the links, while the rest of the crowd made for the clubhouse. They had hardly gained shelter when the worst storm of years broke.

All in Clubhouse Shocked.

Lightning flashed incessantly and within eight minutes a bolt struck the summer house. Marks and five companions were knocked flat. A second bolt struck near the clubhouse and the wildest confusion followed. Electricity ran through the crowd, knocking people right and left. Nearly every one in the clubhouse was shocked. They describe the air as seeming full of needles of flashing fire.

Women fainted, and, despite the terrific downpour, scores rushed out into the storm. Within a few seconds a third bolt struck, and Johnston, Adams, and Mapes, who had taken refuge under a tree, fell unconscious. Messengers were dispatched to the Altoona Hospital for assistance, and the ambulance with doctors and nurses was sent to the scene.

Victims Laid Out in Rain.

In the pouring rain rubber blankets were spread on the grass and the victims were placed on them. Several of the young women volunteered as nurses and a field hospital was established under the most trying circumstances. Marks was found to be living and restoratives were administered. They proved without avail, and he died in a few minutes.

The other victims were taken into the clubhouse, the occupants of the place going out into the storm to make room. More physicians were sent for and additional restoratives brought. Mapes and Adams, the caddies, recovered consciousness within an hour and Johnston was taken to his home. Dobbins, Cherry, Kelly, and Wilson were taken to the hospital. Marks was terribly burned, his left side roasted. His shirt was torn to shreds by the shock.

Much Damage Done in City.

The storm lasted only an hour, but caused serious damage all over the city. A bridge at Tyrone Forges, on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, was demolished, and a landslide was caused on the middle division. Four houses were struck and people were stunned in various parts of the city.

GROVER CLEVELAND SAVED FROM ARREST BY FRIEND.

Former President of United States Accused of Catching a Fish a Quarter of an Inch Under the Legal Length.

Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—The difference of a quarter of an inch in the length of a fish caused the apprehension of ex-President Grover Cleveland, Dr. Bryant, and Cassius Scranton in Lake Garfield by deputy game wardens on Wednesday afternoon for illegal fishing. The fact only become known today.

The ex-President escaped personal arrest only through the insistence of Mr. Scranton, who took upon himself all blame for the fracture of the game laws of Massachusetts.

Grover Cleveland and his two friends were fishing in Lake Garfield when a boat containing three deputy game commissioners drew up beside them.

One of the deputies noticed in the bottom of the other boat a bass which appeared to be smaller than it really ought to be.

It was measured and found to be only seven and three-fourths inches long. Under the law a bass measuring less than eight inches long must be returned to the water as soon as caught.

The deputies had no alternative but to arrest the man who had caught the fish.

"My name is Dr. Bryant of New York," said the first one. "My name is Cassius Scranton of New Marlboro," added the second, while the third, a large, stout man, followed by saying, with a smile, "I'm Grover Cleveland of New Jersey."

The mention of the last name startled the deputies, but they did not hesitate in the performance of their duties. They insisted on knowing which of the trio had hooked the fish.

Mr. Scranton quickly acknowledged that he was the guilty person. Mr. Cleveland and Dr. Bryant both declared they were guilty. The deputies were for a moment nonplused, but finally directed Mr. Scranton to appear in court. He was accordingly arraigned in the District Court in this city today. He pleaded guilty and was fined $2 and costs, which he paid.

MAY FAVOR TRACK ELEVATION.

Lyman E. Cooley to Report on Problem to the Evanston Council Next Week.

Lyman E. Cooley, who has been commissioned by the Evanston City Council to investigate the advisability of track elevation, is expected to report to the Council on the matter next Tuesday evening, the first meeting of the Council after the summer vacation. It is thought that he will favor elevation.

SUDDEN DEATHS CAUSE INQUIRY.

Father, Mother, and Their Two Daughters Die at Cataumet, Mass., in Less Than Six Weeks.

ONE WAS FROM CHICAGO.

Wife of Harry Gordon Expires While on a Visit to Her Parents—No Cause Is Given.

OFFICIALS BEGIN AUTOPSY.

Buzzards Bay, Mass., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—By order of the District Attorney the bodies of Mrs. Harry Gordon, wife of Harry Gordon, cashier of the Chicago office of the Equitable Life Assurance society, and of her sister, Mrs. Mary Davis Gibbs of Cataumet, were exhumed at the old Cataumet Cemetery today and an autopsy performed.

Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Gibbs were the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Alden P. Davis, and all four died between July 4 and Aug. 13. The deaths of the father and two daughters were quite sudden.

Not Considered Extraordinary.

The deaths were not considered extraordinary at the time of their occurrence, except that they came so close together, but a number of incendiary fires in the Davis home about that time started so much talk that the authorities decided to hold an autopsy.

State Detective Whitney superintended the exhumation of the bodies at the old Cataumet Cemetery. Dr. Robert H. Faunce of Sandwich, the medical examiner, was assisted by Professors Wood and Whitney of Harvard.

The examinations were particularly thorough, and Professor Wood took away some of the organs of both bodies for analysis and examination. His report is not expected for some time.

All Deaths Were Sudden.

What opinions were formed from today's examinations are not known and will not be until a report is made to the District Attorney.

The deaths occurred as follows: On July 4, Mrs. Alden P. Davis, the mother, in Cambridge; on July 31, Mrs. Harry Gordon, the younger daughter, 30 years of age, who was staying with her father at the Jachin cottage, Cataumet; on Aug. 4, Alden P. Davis, the father; on Aug. 13, Mrs. Mary Davis Gibbs, the elder daughter, 37 years of age, wife of Captain Irving Gibbs of Cataumet.

Mrs. Davis' death was caused by diabetes, from which she had long been a sufferer. She died in Cambridge, where she was visiting.

No Death Certificate.

Dr. Leonard Latter of Bourne, the chairman of the local Board of Health, attended the father and two daughters. No death certificate has as yet been filed in the case of the death of Mrs. Gordon, according to the Town Clerk. This is because the undertaker has not yet returned it, it was stated. It was generally understood that heart failure was the cause assigned.

The cause of death of Mr. Davis was given as cerebral apoplexy and that of Mrs. Gibbs as exhaustion.

Harry Gordon has been cashier in the Chicago office of the Equitable Life Assurance society for seven years, having come here from the Boston office of that company. He is President of the Citizen's league, an organization the aim of which is to prevent the sale of liquor to minors. He is a thirty-second degree Mason. He attended the West Point Military Academy during the two years 1884-'86.

Mr. Gordon, with his wife and only daughter, has lived at 4064 Michigan terrace. Their house is now occupied by an aged aunt of Mr. Gordon.

Mystery in Deaths Denied.

"The tragic series of deaths in the Davis family into which Mr. Gordon married is no mystery, so far as we in the offices here understand it," said one of the chief local officials of the Equitable last night. "Mrs. Gordon left for New England just before the Fourth of July to pass the summer with her parents at their Cape Cod summer home. That was according to a prearranged plan, and Mr. Gordon was to follow her later. Mrs. Gordon took the little girl.

"At the hour Mrs. Gordon arrived at Cataumet a telegram was received at the house there stating that her mother, Mrs. Davis, who had gone into Boston on a shopping trip, had been stricken in the street by the heat. Mrs. Gordon immediately went to Boston, arriving just before her mother died in a hospital.

"After a few weeks Mr. Gordon in Chicago received a telegram announcing that his wife, who had been sorely grieved by her mother's death, was suddenly and seriously ill. She had not been strong and was a victim of heart disease. Before Mr. Gordon could start East—within a few hours—he had another message containing news of his wife's death in the Cape Cod house of her father.

"Mr. Gordon went East and found that Mr. Davis was in broken health, the two deaths in the family having shattered him completely. The father, as I remember it, lived only a week or two after Mrs. Gordon's death.

"Soon thereafter another married daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Davis, also staying at their summer home, was taken ill, and died. The cause of her death I did not hear. That completed the series of four in a few short weeks, though so far as I know no mystery attached to any of them.

"Mr. Gordon is still in the East, but we expect him to come home in a day or two.

"The parents of Mrs. Gordon visited Chicago last winter and seemed then in good health, though growing old. The Gordons went with the old people on a trip to New Orleans, and all remained in the South for several weeks."

THE TRIBUNE'S GARDEN CONTEST.

The judges chosen to pass upon the hundreds of entries in THE TRIBUNE'S garden, window box display, and porch decoration competition, Mrs. Herman J. Hall and James Jensen, have completed their task, which involved a journey of over 800 miles. The awards will be published in three installments. The first, giving a list of the prize winners on the North Side, will appear tomorrow.

CHILD SHOT BY WATCHMAN

REFUSES TO MOVE ON AND RECEIVES DANGEROUS WOUND.

Marshall Hurd of 10035 Lowe Avenue, the Victim, Dies at Englewood Union Hospital—Matthew J. Lyons, Night Guardian of New Schoolhouse at One Hundred and First Street and Union Avenue, Under Arrest Pending Result of the Injury.

A 7-year-old boy, who refused to move on, was shot and seriously wounded last evening by Watchman Matthew J. Lyons at the new public school building, One Hundred and First street and Union avenue. The boy, Marshall Hurd, who lives with his parents at 10035 Lowe avenue, is at the Englewood Union Hospital in a critical condition. The watchman is under arrest pending the result of the wound.

Lyons admits firing the shot, but says he meant only to frighten the boys. He pleads that the children of the neighborhood have annoyed him excessively, sometimes carrying away pieces of wood from the school building, which is in process of construction. He thinks he was justified in using desperate measures.

Shortly after he went on duty last night he noticed a crowd of children playing about the building. It was not the first time the children had assembled there and had been compelled by the watchman to leave. On this occasion, as before, he ordered them away, and they did not leave at once. Within a few moments he ordered them away again and followed up the order by making believe he would run after and catch them.

Draws His Revolver.

The ruse was not a success, and as the children continued about the premises Lyons drew his revolver, flourished it in the air, and, he says, fired one shot in the direction of the crowd of children, intending to frighten them.

The shot fired by the watchman had more effect than he expected it would have. The children all scampered away except one—Marshall Hurd. At the sound of the revolver shot, he fell to the ground screaming. The bullet had taken effect on the left side of the abdomen. As soon as he saw what had happened Lyons notified the police of the South Englewood Station and a patrol wagon was sent to remove the wounded boy.

The policemen in charge of the patrol wagon saw at once that the boy was dangerously injured, and, placing him in a stretcher, made a fast run to the hospital. After an examination the physicians there announced that the child had been mortally wounded, and the information was conveyed to Lieutenant Kelliher, in command at the South Englewood Police Station. He at once detailed two patrolmen, who went to the school building and placed Lyons under arrest. Another patrolman was placed in charge of the building and Lyons was locked up.

Lyons Tells of Shooting.

Lyons did not deny that he shot the child, but made the excuse that the boys were a source of great annoyance; that they constantly refused to leave the building when he ordered them to do so, and that he had fired the shot in order to frighten all of them, so that they would remain away from the school building.

When the parents of the boy and the other friends and relatives heard of the affair they were indignant. When they learned Lyons was under arrest they became somewhat pacified.

A serious operation was performed on the boy at the hospital last night, and it was stated that the result could not be predicted.

SEVENTEEN LIVES LOST IN WRECK ON GREAT NORTHERN.

Twenty-eight Carloads of Shingles Break Loose and Crash Into Rear of Passenger Train at Nyack, Mont.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 31, 3 a. m.—A dispatch from Kalispell, Mont., says an accident on the Great Northern occurred last night at Nyack, Mont., in which seventeen lives were lost. Most of the dead are Italian laborers.

Train No. 3, a passenger train, was standing on the main line. Twenty-eight cars of shingles east of them, belonging to freight train No. 10, broke loose and came down a grade and crashed into the rear of the passenger train.

P. L. Downs, Assistant General Superintendent of the West end of the Great Northern, was killed. Downs was pinned under the débris and burned to death before he could be rescued. How many other lives were lost is not known now, but the number is given at seventeen.

COUNT THE MINUTES ON POSTOFFICE OFFICIALS.

Washington Authorities Order All but Mr. Coyne to Register on the Time Recorder Just as Clerks Do.

An order was received from Washington yesterday requiring Assistant Postmaster Hubbard and all district superintendents and other postoffice officials except the Postmaster to register their times of coming and going on the time recorder, just as do clerks and carriers.

Minor employés always have registered their time, but others have considered themselves exempt from criticism if they happened to arrive a few minutes late on account of oversleeping or to leave earlier than usual in order to have time to dress for some evening entertainment.

Now they are wondering if Mr. Hubbard will reprimand himself for taking fifteen minutes extra at luncheon time or if the order will not soon be extended to include Postmaster Coyne, who now is the only one exempt.

STRIKERS REDUCED BY HALF.

Two of South Chicago Quartet Give Up and Find Employment at Nearby Works.

One-half of the quartet of strikers in South Chicago have decided that the prospect of winning their contest and resuming work there is hopeless and have found employment in the steel works at East Chicago. Thomas Smurdon, the first to respond to the appeals of Vice President Davis, and Robert Collins are the men who are said to have abandoned the struggle. One more desertion again will entitle Vice President Davis to his former distinction of being the only striking member of the Amalgamated association in South Chicago.

It is understood that in the effort to form new lodges to succeed the ones expelled by Secretary Tighe, the Vice President has been empowered to accept helpers and other unskilled men.

The McKenna steel mills at Joliet, idle for five weeks because of lack of material, will resume on Monday with 200 men.

UNION URGED TO DESERT SHAFFER

Trades Paper at Pittsburg Attacks the Leader of the Steel Workers' Association.

DENOUNCED AS A COWARD

Men Are Told They Must Sacrifice Their President or See the Death of Their Organization.

MANY ERRORS ARE CITED.

New Strike Is Begun at the Duquesne Mill of the Carnegie Company, While Many Workers Return at McKeesport.

EACH SIDE CLAIMS BIG GAINS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—The Labor World, a trades union journal, came out here today with its front page covered with an arraignment of Theodore J. Shaffer and called on the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers to sacrifice Shaffer and save the organization which Shaffer was carrying down to ruin with him.

It was declared that Shaffer had no thought of surrendering, and, by humiliating himself, sparing the union humiliation and disaster.

The impeachment of Shaffer was demanded, and an impeachment that enumerated twenty-three grounds of action against the head of the Amalgamated association was presented in which the alleged blunders and false moves of Shaffer were cited and his failures as a leader exhibited. This call, put out "in the name of common sense and fealty to labor's best interests," closed with the cry:

"The Amalgamated must be saved and Shaffer must go. Sacrifice Shaffer and save the Amalgamated."

Says Shaffer Must Be Sacrificed.

The Labor World's broadside, whose title, "Sacrifice Shaffer, Save the Amalgamated," is printed in flaring type across a page five columns wide, is in part as follows:

"The fight against the steel trust is lost, but no orders come from Amalgamated headquarters, where Shaffer cowers, to spare the brave men at the front. The British at Modder River were not flung more madly at the Boers than were the Amalgamated men ordered to the attack. The obedience of the British soldiers to the commands of blundering incapacity was not more gallant and heroic than has been the loyalty of the steel and tinplate workers to their union's officers; but must they be immolated because of Shaffer's pride, Shaffer's blind folly, and Shaffer's faithlessness?"

Wreck of Union Is Predicted.

"Leaders of organized labor, forbid it in the name of the cause you hold dear, but which is menaced as long as Shaffer's name is allowed to live. Forbid it in the name of labor's honor and honesty, which Shaffer's acts have impugned. Forbid it in the name of mercy to the devoted men who heeded their union's call to arms, even though it came through a Shaffer's mouth. He will have no mercy on them. In his narrow and craven heart there is no courage to throw himself into the breach and save others. If it is left to him to preserve the Amalgamated it will go down in wreck with him.

"Men of the Amalgamated, the right of your union to live is superior to the right of a Shaffer to imperil it. You have done all that brave men could do and more than they should be called on to do. In the name of common sense and fealty to labor's best interests, it is not mutiny to cast out this sacrificial, tyrannical, and selfish visionary, this breaker of contracts, this maker of agreements which he does not keep, and reckless crusader who has jeopardized you for scabs, this marplot who keeps his greedy eyes on Wall street and orders a strike in which overweening vanity prompts him to expect all labor to rally to his call and place him at the head of a vast trust."

Impeachment of Leader Urged.

Again the article says:

"Impeach this being in the guise of a man, who has neither the wisdom nor the bravery to take the only course that is open to him and by surrendering avert the doom impending over the union. Impeach him for plunging the Amalgamated into a strike that was unwarranted. What business had Shaffer to seek to give the benefits of the scale to scabs?

"Impeach him for calling out the men last month, without giving the sublodges a chance to vote on the question of a strike.

"Impeach him for making demands that were so arbitrary and imperative that the trust could not with honor submit.

"Impeach him for calling a strike on demands that he afterward receded from.

"Impeach him for calling out the tinplate men in July and the National Steel and Federal Steel men this month, after their scales had been signed.

Afraid to Visit South Chicago.

"Impeach him for violating the Amalgamated constitution in revoking the charters of the South Chicago men without a trial. Remember that these men sent for him to explain about that New York agreement, but that he made a cowardly refusal to them and sent another officer in his place.

"Impeach him for making scabs of those South Chicago men after he had started all the trouble over scabs. Many of the South Chicago men had been longer in the union than he had.

"Impeach him for the blow he has given to organized labor, not only in teaching that union agreements are not contracts to be respected but also in showing that constitutional safeguards are no guarantee to a unionist when a Shaffer is at the head of things.

Labor's Word Made Valueless.

"Impeach him for causing the manufacturers to say that labor unions must be incorporated, that their pledged word is of no value.

"Impeach him for making it impossible, by his breaches of contract and repudiation of agreements, for organized labor to lend practical support to the men he called out.

"Impeach him for issuing his second strike

call without consulting any one when he was framing it.

"Impeach Shaffer for making this his strike. He was going to get all the glory and the Amalgamated was going to get all the scars. When he thought the South Chicago men would make it warm for him if he went out there he sent another man to do his work.

"Impeach him for not working actively to help the men who are doing the fighting.

"Impeach him for maintaining loose guard at headquarters and allowing secrets like the journal of convention proceedings to be given out or stolen.

Strike Started Without Funds.

"Impeach him for going into this strike without funds or the prospect of funds to support it. Strike benefits begin next week, and he has not enough money to last three weeks if every striker gets his due.

"Impeach him for not accepting the Hotel Lincoln propositions of the trust, which gave him four more sheet plants than the Amalgamated had last year. Now the union stands to lose three times that number of plants, and more every week that the strike lasts.

"Impeach him for keeping up the strike after Clark's, Painter's, and Lindsay & McCutcheon's mills had resumed operations.

"Impeach him for his crazy advice to the workingmen of the country to draw money out of the savings banks.

"Impeach him for getting the federation tube workers to strike and then leaving them up in the air, because they forfeited all claim on the Amalgamated and the federation for support when they struck without first having obtained the approval of the federation council.

Enmity Aroused by Action.

"Impeach him for arousing the Amalgamated men, who were working under contracts, to enmity against their employers by declaring that the trust was hostile to the Amalgamated and meant to crush it out.

"Impeach him for that light-headed and foolish talk of vacations when he ordered the first strike.

"Impeach him for having no other weapon with which to fight the trust than the effect he expected the strike to have on the trust's stocks in Wall street.

"Impeach him for holding out assurances that organized labor would support the strike when he had been informed by labor leaders that they could do little or nothing for the strike.

"Impeach him, finally, for having involved the Amalgamated in a tangle of broken contracts and repudiated agreements which will work it long injury.

Denounced as a Selfish Schemer.

"When cowards falter and hesitate it is time for men like you, men of the Amalgamated, to act. This selfish schemer, this ill-balanced, rash, headstrong, and fanatical ex-preacher, who is more preacher than he ever was a mill worker, had no place at the head of the organization of hard-working, practical, skilled workmen."

The fact that George Powell, President of the Tinplate Workers' Protective association of America; L. R. Thomas, President of the Patternmakers' National league; and Patrick Dolan, President of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district, constitute the board of control of the publication, and that President Shaffer himself, up to within a year ago, was a member of the board, would seem to lend considerable weight to the utterances of the paper.

Holds Attack Unimportant.

When pressed for some expression on the Labor World's impeachment article, President Shaffer said:

"The paper has no standing in the labor world and is owned and edited by men bitterly opposed to me from the start. My course is above impeachment, and the only damage the inspired article can do is to create a bad impression temporarily, but will not influence thinking people."

The details of the conference of the Bay View committee and the Amalgamated officials has not yet been divulged by either party, but the fact that the committee is here at all would indicate that the Bay View workers are uneasy. D. Hickey and J. F. Cooper of the committee have been here since Monday, but their presence has not been generally known. The general belief is that the main object of the committee's visit was the purpose of arranging some compromise by which the Bay View plant may resume. President Shaffer denies this.

Strike in a Carnegie Plant.

The entire open hearth department of the Carnegie steel works at Duquesne struck at midnight. The strike was occasioned by the discharge of two of the workmen, their fellows refusing to work unless they were reinstated. A conference is now on between the officials and the workmen. The strike is not a sympathetic strike with that of the Amalgamated association, Duquesne having steadfastly refused to join in a strike of this nature.

It is claimed by Amalgamated officers that the entire force of the Duquesne mill will go out, bringing in the big strike and adding 2,500 men to the ranks of the idle.

First Break at McKeesport.

The first break in the strike at McKeesport was made this evening when about forty men went to work in the seamless tube department of the National Tube works. The men returned on the same basis as they worked before the sympathetic strike was inaugurated. The men did not organize, although they met with Federation of Labor men a number of times.

Burns Hopes for Settlement.

Notwithstanding the report from New York that no conference has been held or arranged for between C. M. Schwab and Simon Burns, looking to arbitration, the latter has not relaxed his efforts in this direction and seems determined to bring about some sort of a compromise.

The injunction granted the American Sheet Steel company at Canal Dover, O., against the strikers has had the effect of doing away with all picketing about the mill.

South Chicago Men Non-Union.

President Shaffer today sent circulars to all lodges of the association reviewing the strike situation, which he says is in good shape. He cautions all members against the South Chicago men who refused to obey the strike order, denominates them non-union and declares their cards void.

STRIKER IS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Union Man Is Charged with Intimidation at the Allis-Chalmers Plant.

The first union man arrested since the issuance of Judge Kohlsaat's injunction against the machinists, molders, and patternmakers of the Allis-Chalmers company's plants was held to answer to the Circuit Court yesterday by Justice Doyle. The charge against him is intimidation.

Caspar Eitel is the alleged offender. He was passing the Allis-Chalmers plant at Twelfth street and Washtenaw avenue on Saturday when he became involved in a fight with three non-union men. All were arrested.

Judge Ball granted an injunction yesterday restraining Rhode & Lause, lessees, and the Illinois State Bank from interfering with the Labor day picnic to be given by the Building Trades council.

Labor day will be observed as a holiday at the postoffice and all stations. Postmaster Coyne has issued his general order announcing that the usual holiday service will prevail. Two deliveries of mail will be made in some sections of the city and only one elsewhere. There will be five collections.

Rumors of trouble in the Stock-Yards because of the desire of the men to get off on Labor day were set at rest by the announcement that the packing-houses would close.

ALDERMAN NOVAK TO RECOVER.

Eighth Ward Representative Shows Marked Improvement at Mercy Hospital.

Alderman Edward J. Novak, who is a patient at Mercy Hospital, was reported last night to be out of danger and on the way to recovery. Mr. Novak recently underwent an operation, and his condition previous to last night was considered critical.

BOY WHO SWAM TO SAVE COMPANIONS.

George Morris, who swam to save companions in Lake Pewaukee, Wisconsin, received a medal last year at the Chicago Athletic association for being the best boy swimmer. His mother, Mrs. Frank M. Morris, who took part in the rescue, is one of the best swimmers at the Woman's Athletic club.

BAR OUT LABOR SLUGGERS

DECLARE ASSAULTS ON CONKEY'S WORKMEN MUST CEASE.

Fresh Attack on Pressmen Prompts Hammond Policemen to Proceed Against Users of Force in Strike Troubles—Union Girls form "Scissors League" to Clip Tresses of Their Sisters Who Return to Plant—Merchants' Appeal Fails.

Imported "wrecking crews" from Chicago are under the ban of the Hammond police. Another assault on a non-union employe of the W. B. Conkey plant, in which the assailant was a man said to have been brought from Chicago for the purpose of attacking and intimidating the employés, caused the edict of Chief of Police Cox.

Charles Minger, a pressman who refused to walk out with the other men, was attacked in the hotel of Henry Summers in Sibley street last night by a man who told the police when arrested that he was J. W. Henning, 103 West Adams street, Chicago. He said he was a stone mason, but it is alleged he is one of a crowd of Chicago compositors who have volunteered their services as "sluggers" to the strikers.

The organization of a "scissors brigade" was planned last night by the girl strikers when informed that four girls had been brought from Chicago to fill their places in the bindery-room. This morning a half dozen pickets, mounted on bicycles, will guard the approach to the plant, and if persuasion is not effective it is planned to snipe off the flowing tresses of the new binders.

Ostracism for Non-Union Girls.

Maud Frasee and Edna Stauffer, who returned to their places yesterday, hereafter will meet with social ostracism from their former friends, while a more severe penalty is planned for Lizzie O'Connor, who is said to be the leader of the Chicago strike-breakers.

The walkout of the compositors yesterday morning was not entirely satisfactory to the strikers in other departments. Instead of the thirty or forty men expected but fifteen decided to quit, although it is declared a score will follow tonight. Even the loss of fifteen men, they assert, will cripple the composing room. This is denied by Superintendent Wilcox.

Few pickets approached the plant during the day, the closest watch being maintained about the railroad depots at which the strike-breakers were expected. But two men passed the guards, they remaining in the Monon train until opposite the plant, which they entered unmolested.

Inspect Unfinished Work.

Five freight cars, said to contain stock for immediate orders which the company was unable to complete, were examined by the pickets and their destination noted. Any effort by shops of other cities to complete the work will be followed, it is asserted, by strikes of union men in the establishments.

Attorney Meyers, acting for the strikers, has discovered an Indiana statute, enacted in 1893, which provides a fine, imprisonment, or both, for any person discharging an employé for affiliation with labor unions. The strikers allege that Mr. Conkey has clearly violated this provision in discharging the officers of the Pressmen's and Bindery Girls' unions, and will instruct their attorney to bring action.

Business-Men's Plea Futile.

After a conference of an hour yesterday a committee of Hammond business-men, comprising Mayor Reilly, E. C. Minas, E. L. Hoffman, and E. L. Jordan, left the office of Mr. Conkey in an angry mood. Attempts to arbitrate the differences proved futile, as Mr. Conkey refused to recede from the attitude he has maintained from the inception of the trouble.

In reply to the requests of the committee Mr. Conkey asserted that the wage scale of his plant was the largest in the State, and declared that his position on the matter of trades unionism was too well known to waste time in discussion of it. He expressed willingness to have the plant remain an "open" one, employing both union and non-union labor, but reasserted his determination to refuse to recognize unions or treat with their officials in the settlement of troubles in the place.

The report of the committee was placed before the strikers, who met last evening. No surprise at the result was shown.

Says Strikers Are Orderly.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 30.—United States Marshal Pettit returned from Hammond today, where he investigated the reports that Judge Baker's injunction was being ignored. He says the Conkey plant is about tied up. The strikers made a favorable impression on him by their appearance. He saw nothing, he says, to indicate that the injunction was being disregarded. State Labor Commissioner McCormack left for Hammond today to make an effort to adjust the strike.

CHANGE OF VENUE FOR ICE MEN.

Knickerbocker Company Officials Take Cases Before Justice Everett, Who Continues Hearing Until Sept. 6.

Officials of the Knickerbocker ice company appeared in Justice Richardson's court yesterday morning to answer to the charges against them of selling impure ice. R. M. Patterson of the Pure Food commission was present and ready for a hearing, but the defense asked for a change of venue and went before Justice Everett, who continued the case to Sept. 6.

WOMAN SWIMS TO RESCUE

MRS. FRANK M. MORRIS HELPS SON SAVE DROWNING ONES.

Old Oak Tree by Lake Pewaukee Falls on Pier Where Boys Are Playing, Crushing Skull of Little Louis Auer and Hurling Him and Two Others Into Water — Fourth Escapes, Then Jumps In to Save Companions, Followed by Mother.

With the dispatch announcing the death of Louis Auer, son of General Louis Auer of Milwaukee, Wis., yesterday, came the news of the bravery of Mrs. Frank M. Morris of this city and her 12-year-old son George. Three children were taken from Pewaukee Lake through their efforts, all being saved from drowning, although Louis died later from a crushed skull.

The incident that necessitated the prompt action of Mrs. Morris and her son occurred on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. George Morris and three playmates, Stuart and Louis Auer and Blend Roosevelt, were playing on the bank of the lake in front of the Morris cottage. Not a breath of air was stirring. Suddenly, however, the bank of the lake seemed to crumble away. A dead oak tree four feet in diameter that had stood the hardest winds from the lake without giving way began to sway.

Tree Crushes the Pier.

A cry of alarm from George Morris startled the other lads, but, simultaneously with the warning, the tree crashed to the ground, crushing the pier on which the boys were. The two Auer boys and young Roosevelt were swept into the lake, but George Morris escaped by running.

He only ran far enough, however, to escape from the heavy limbs of the tree. Then turning, he saw Stuart Auer and Blend Roosevelt struggling in the water, while the form of 6-year-old Louis Auer floated on the surface.

Sounding a cry for help as he ran to the water, young Morris leaped into the lake, which is deep at the pier, and swam to where Louis Auer was. Grasping the boy around the body he held his head above water so he would not drown.

Mrs. Morris Goes to Rescue.

When the crash of the tree came Mrs. Morris was in the cottage. Realizing that some accident had happened, she ran to the door, where she heard the cries of her son. Without stopping for assistance, but calling for aid as she ran, she hastened to the pier and leaped into the lake. Being an expert swimmer she swam to where Stuart Auer and young Roosevelt were struggling in the water. Having been taught the art of life-saving she had no difficulty in drawing the boys safely to the shore.

By this time neighbors had come from the neighboring cottages. Ex-Governor George W. Peck of Wisconsin, who occupies the adjoining cottage, and some others succeeded in pulling young Morris and his unconscious burden ashore.

Boy's Skull Found Broken.

Having saved all the children Mrs. Morris turned her attention to Louis Auer. A hurried examination showed he had been seriously injured, a limb of the tree having struck him fairly on the head. A physician was summoned and the child was carried to the cottage of his father near by. Medical assistance proved unavailing and the lad died from his injuries yesterday.

Freed from the responsibility of thinking of and for those about her, Mrs. Morris became depressed, so she decided to return home. Accompanied by her son she returned unexpectedly and now is endeavoring to recover from her disagreeable experience. Her son felt no ill effects from the accident.

Mrs. Morris is the wife of F. M. Morris, the book seller, and resides at 4713 Indiana avenue.

DIAMOND ROBBERY ON TRIAL.

Mrs. Charles McColloch Tells Her Story and Case Is Postponed Till Sept. 9.

Sam Peardon, accused of taking $1,000 worth of diamonds from Mrs. Charles McColloch of Fort Wayne, Ind., on the night of Aug. 18, was arraigned again yesterday in the police court of the Thirty-fifth Street Station. Mrs. McColloch related how she had lost her way on the South Side and had entered the rear of the Perfecto saloon at Thirty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue; how Peardon had taken her home after giving her several drinks, and how she was left in a half dazed condition in her room, to awake from her stupor the following morning to find her jewels, which she had worn the night before, missing.

The story could not be shaken, and justice and counsel being worn out, an adjournment was taken to Sept. 9. E. H. Knowl, who was arraigned earlier in the afternoon on a charge of being accessory after the fact with Peardon, was discharged, the justice ruling that, the case was out of his jurisdiction.

BREAKS A MAD DOG'S JAWS.

Elgin Man Rescues Three-Year-Old Child After a Five-Minutes' Struggle.

Elgin, Ill., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—E. N. Farmer of this city struggled five minutes with a mad dog this afternoon, and only succeeded in making the animal release its hold on the face of 3-year-old Ada Wittenberg by breaking its jaws.

THREE DIE IN TENEMENT FIRE.

Nine Others Are Badly Injured in the Burning of a House in Williamsburg.

STARTS FROM OIL STOVE.

Bethlehem Steel Company to Build Shipbuilding Plant at Hackensack.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Aug. 30.

Three lives were lost and nine people were badly burned in a fire which started at 6 o'clock tonight in an old four-story frame tenement at 219 Graham avenue, Williamsburg. The fire was started by a woman trying to replenish the fuel in an oil stove while the wick was afire. It spread so rapidly that the twenty or thirty people in the house had to make their escape by the windows or the roof.

Three Lives Lost, Nine Injured, in Tenement Fire.

Several people jumped into blankets, which were held by the crowd, and all of them escaped unhurt, except for the burns they received. Others were taken down on ladders by hook and ladder company 58, who came from only a short distance, and who might have saved everybody if they had received the alarm a minute or two sooner. The bodies of two children were found badly burned at the foot of the ladder leading to the roof. They had evidently been overcome by the smoke in trying to escape. The building was wrecked inside.

The filing of a mortgage for $7,500,000 by the Bethlehem Steel company with the Registrar of Hudson County, N. J., stating that securities deposited thereunder included 5,555 acres of land on the Hackensack Meadows, brought to light an important feature of the big Anglo-American steel deal which is now in process of formation. It furnishes for the first time a correct clew to the capitalists who are to develop the meadows, on an enormous scale, by the establishment of a shipbuilding plant, immense docks, and possibly a belt line railroad, which will conveniently connect with all the trunk lines now entering Jersey City and Hoboken.

Big Ship Building Plant at Hackensack.

It can also be authoritatively announced that it is the intention of this combination to build another large steel plant in this country, in addition to the Bethlehem plant, to be used chiefly for the manufacture of armor plate for warships, which will be the specialty of the new company.

Where the new plant will be located it is impossible to state at this time, but it will, presumably, be somewhere within easy reach of the mining regions. In addition to this armor plant, possibly in Pennsylvania, it is understood that a great shipbuilding plant will be located on the Hackensack Meadows, which are regarded as a convenient location for such an enterprise.

It was learned today on the best authority that the Hackensack land embraced under the Bethlehem Steel company's mortgage includes the Pike property, which has upward of ten miles of water front.

Enough people to make a good sized audience went to Weber & Fields' this afternoon to see and take part in an auction of the seats for the reopening of the music hall next Thursday. About sixteen times the regular prices were paid. Jesse Lewinsohn bought the first box, paying $300, and several others paid as much. The audience applauded heartily when little Tod Sloan stood up to bid $300 for a box, which was knocked down to him. None of the good seats could be had for less than $15, and $25 was the usual price. Tom Sharkey was the most extravagant purchaser, paying $140 for four seats in the first row.

Seats for Music Hall Reopening Bring Big Prices.

Joseph Lawrence, M. P., Lord High Sheriff of London, accompanied by Roger W. Wallace, K. C., the President of the Automobile club of Great Britain, and Herman E. Dick of London, called at the City Hall today and paid their respects to Acting Mayor Guggenheimer. They have come over to see Sir Thomas Lipton. Mr. Guggenheimer remarked that it was a great pleasure to offer them the freedom of the "best governed city in the world."

"Since the Spanish-American war the United States of Colombia has been invaded by fully 5,000 priests and friars, who have gone to that country after being chased out of the Philippines. When the revolutionary party in the United States of Colombia is successful, as they surely will be within the next month, these clericals will be expelled," said Raoul Perez, who is the diplomatic secretary of the Colombian revolutionary party in the United States at his headquarters in this city tonight.

Colombian Revolt Is Charged to Philippine Priests.

"The revolutionary party has 35,000 men in the field," he continued. "They are fully equipped with modern rifles and have plenty of ammunition and all kinds of provisions. The opposition has about 20,000 men—that is, the governmental party. They are poorly organized.

"The revolutionary party controls the Town of Honda on the Magdalena River. That is the principal river running into the interior, and Honda is the principal town on the river, being the key to the whole of the central part of the country.

"The trouble commenced fifteen years ago when President Nunez made himself dictator. He was thrown into prison and afterwards died from poison. President Sancien, who succeeded him, also assumed dictatorship, and was crowded into the background by Vice President Miroquin. The latter is still in control.

"He was amenable to reason and the trouble would have ended had it not been for the influx of the Spanish priests from the Philippine Islands. When we gain control we will expel this disturbing clerical element. We will then inaugurate a democratic government, based on the same system as that of the United States of America."

In the suit of John W. Dunne to establish a partnership with Thomas W. Ryley and John C. Fisher in "Florodora" Justice O'Gorman has signed an order allowing the defendants to go on producing the play under a bond of $50,000 to secure the plaintiff. If the bond is not filed within ten days a receiver will be appointed to carry on the play.

Mrs. Edward J. Berwind gave a dinner dance tonight at the Elms. The Berwind villa is looked upon by many as the grandest in Newport, even surpassing the Vanderbilt Breakers. It has but lately been finished, and it is said to be the most luxuriously furnished house in the United States. It is situated on Bellevue avenue, and has spacious grounds in the rear. The driveway was illuminated with hundreds of tiny electric lights, and as the guests arrived at the villa they were received by Mrs. Berwind in the grand hallway, which was transformed into a rose garden.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind Gives a Dinner Dance at Newport.

In the early part of the evening a dinner was served to about thirty guests, and the cottagers came in for the dance later.

At the foot of the mirrors at two sides of the ballroom beds of American beauty roses were placed and vines were so arranged as to trail along the massive gold frames. The terraces were the principal points for decorations, and the scene at these points was dazzling. Here were streamers of electric lights, flower beds of rose trees in full bloom, and fine specimens of palms.

The cotillon was danced at midnight, led by Mr. Elisha Dyer, with Mrs. Berwind. The favors were costly, many having been secured by Mrs. Berwind abroad.

Following the cotillon supper was served on forty small tables set in the dining-room. Each table was decorated with white and red roses.

The southern terrace was made to represent an orange grove, with the trees in full fruit, and it was here that the promenading was done.

Word was received here tonight of the drowning in the surf at Point Pleasant, N. J., today of J. Harry Goodwin, a well-known musician of Trenton, N. J. The fact that the young man lost his life was attributed by the bathers on the shore to the cowardly action of a bathing master, William Hurley, in refusing to allow a lifeboat to go to the rescue. Hurley was later mobbed and severely beaten. He was rescued by the local police with difficulty, and immediately left the place.

Bather Drowns and Crowd Mobs Man in Charge.

Goodwin was bathing in the surf about noon, with a number of women. A high sea was running, and when the party tried to return to shore Goodwin was carried back into deep water. He shouted for help and succeeded in keeping himself above water until some time after the rest of the party had reached the shore.

Hurley was told of the young man's plight by one of the young women, but, according to her statement, his only reply was: "Don't bother me." Meanwhile the young man was still struggling in the water, and the excited bathers pleaded with Hurley in vain to go to the rescue, and offered, if he would not accompany them, to take the lifeboat out alone. Hurley's only reply was that the boat could not go out until the proprietor of the bathing pavilion gave orders. The proprietor did not appear and Goodwin sank in sight of his helpless friends. After the drowning an angry crowd gathered about Hurley. He tried to excuse his failure to act by declaring that his duties were confined to those on the beach or in the bathhouses. This incensed the mob still more, and Hurley was set upon and roughly handled. The arrival of the police was perhaps all that saved the man's life, and, as it was, he was severely beaten before he was rescued. He left town at once.

Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court today rendered a decision passing upon the provisions of the tenement-house law. He holds that the clause which requires that the first tier of beams of a building, the erection of which begun in good faith before June 1 last, shall be set by Aug. 1, is invalid.

H. Victor Newcomb, at one time a well-known figure in Wall street, was today discharged from a sanitarium, where he had been for two years, by order of Justice Geigerich of the Supreme Court, the Justice signing the report by Referee Peter B. Olney, who adjudged that the plaintiff was competent and able to manage his own affairs. Mr. Newcomb was placed in a sanitarium on complaint of his wife and son, who fought his release. Mr. Newcomb's father was President of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. He was elected to the same position after his father's death. In 1881 he came to New York and established the United States National Bank and became its President.

Former Banker Is Discharged from Sanitarium.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt will celebrate her 101st birthday at her home, 407 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, tomorrow. Mrs. Hunt takes a trolley car ride every day in company with a friend. Mrs. Hunt says she shook hands with Lafayette on his visit to New York in 1816, and she remembers that it was a great day.

The Greater New York Democracy, of which John C. Sheehan and William Hepburn Russell are among the leaders, is preparing to drop the advocacy of Controller Coler for Mayor unless he comes out flat-footedly and says that he is against Tammany Hall. "Mr. Coler cannot expect us to do anything further for him," said a member of the Executive committee of the Greater New York Democracy today, "unless he comes out squarely and says where he stands. The Greater New York Democracy will not support any man who attempts to carry water on both shoulders. The people lined up against Tammany will not be fooled with.

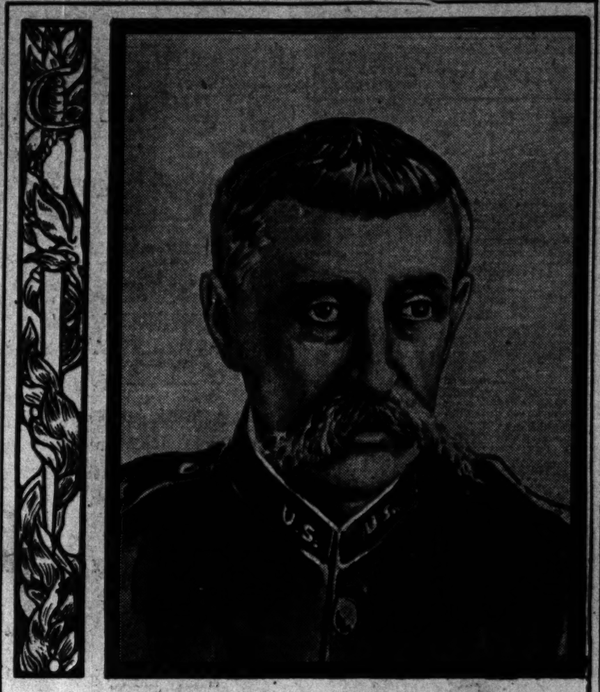
New Democracy Says Coler Must Declare Himself.

"If Mr. Coler will say that he is against Tammany a strong effort will be made to convince the Republican conferees that he is the best candidate. If he won't come out, we'll drop him."

Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Russell of the Executive committee of the Greater New York Democracy today declared emphatically that they were in favor of the candidates selected by the union conference, no matter who those candidates might be. The statement purporting to represent their views, asserting that the Greater New York Democracy would bolt Seth Low in case of his nomination, was today denounced by Messrs. Sheehan and Russell as a pure fabrication.

The Citizens' Union Committee of Twelve has agreed to recommend to the full City committee of the organization these six men for the anti-Tammany nomination for Mayor: Seth Low, Bird S. Coler, George L. Rives, F. Norton Goddard, George Foster Peabody, and John De Witt Warner. Messrs. Low and Goddard are independent Republicans. The others are Democrats. It is understood that Messrs. Low and Coler received the highest vote in the subcommittee.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR FIGURE WHO IS DEAD.



Major-General William Ludlow.

General Ludlow, who distinguished himself at Santiago by his coolness, personal bravery, and generalship, and later was Military Governor of Havana, passed away yesterday in New York of tuberculosis.

POLICE CALLED FOR POORS

FRESH OUTBREAKS ATTEND THE FAMILY'S HOMECOMING.

Robert Threatens to Shoot the Man Who Had Accompanied Them and Looked After Their Welfare—Mother Says Some One Is Tunneling Under the House and That She Is in Danger of Death from Sewer Gas—Patrolman Guards Residence.

Mrs. Nellie Poor and her two sons, whose strange actions recently on board a train at Corning, N. Y., brought them considerable notoriety, returned yesterday and almost immediately wild scenes were enacted at their residence, 6617 Kimbark avenue, which resulted in calling the police.

Accompanying the family was William H. Chamberlain of Kanona, N. Y., cousin of Mrs. Poor. He cared for them during the trip, but seemed to be unfriendly to the boys, according to the actions of the elder, Robert, who secured a revolver, and, it is said, attempted to shoot him.

On account of the commotion the Woodlawn Station was notified. Policemen Shea, Nolen, and Riley went to the house, but found the mother and her two boys fast asleep. Sergeant McCann detailed a policeman to patrol the vicinity to prevent an outbreak during the night.

Welcomed by Mrs. Poor's Mother.

Mrs. Poor and sons arrived at the Kensington station at 8 o'clock last night and were met by Mrs. Poor's sister. Entering a carriage, they were driven home. There Mrs. Poor's mother awaited them. She has been occupying the house alone since their departure.

A short time after arriving at the house the family exhibited the peculiarities which characterized their trip to New York State. Mrs. Poor declared some one was tunneling underneath the building. Then her hallucination changed and she declared there was a large sewer beneath the house from which the gas was escaping and that it would be death to her and her sons should they attempt to sleep.

Son Snaps a Revolver.

The climax was reached when Robert secured a revolver and threatened to shoot Mr. Chamberlain. The trigger snapped, but the cartridge failed to explode. Mr. Chamberlain, with the woman's mother, hastily left the house and notified the police.

While they were gone Mrs. Poor's sister returned to the house and fainted on being notified by the neighbors that the police had been called into the case. With the presence of her sister Mrs. Poor seemed to realize the falsity of her fears, and her two sons also quieted down.

With the belief that his presence would brood trouble Mr. Chamberlain left the house and engaged apartments in a down-town hotel.

BLAZE CAUSES DAMAGE TO REID, MURDOCH & CO.

Fire Starts in Shipping Room of Wholesale Grocery House at Midnight, Blocking Car Traffic on Lake Street.

A fire in the shipping room of the wholesale grocery house of Reid, Murdoch & Co., 1 to 17 Market street, created considerable excitement in the down-town district at midnight, and blocked street car traffic on the Lake street surface track for nearly an hour. The possibilities of the fire were great, but the work of the firemen and the fireproof construction of the building prevented a serious conflagration. When the fire was extinguished the loss was estimated at $1,800 on the stock and about $200 on the building.

LONG TRIP TO BECOME A BRIDE.

Miss Alice McEwen Comes from New Brunswick to Wed T. B. Reed of Minneapolis.

Miss Alice McEwen traveled from Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, to Chicago to marry L. B. Reed of Minneapolis. Miss McEwen arrived in Chicago on Thursday night and yesterday the ceremony took place at the Victoria Hotel. The Rev. C. R. Henderson officiated, and Roy Sumner and Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Reed of Moncton acted as attendants. Following the ceremony a wedding dinner was served. Mr. and Mrs. Reed will leave today on their wedding trip. They will reside in Minneapolis.

Fined for Horsewhipping a Girl.

Charles Bruck was fined $25 and costs by Justice Hall yesterday morning in the Harrison Street Police Court for horsewhipping Miss Anna Hendler on Thursday afternoon. The story told by Miss Hendler is that Bruck, who is an elevator man in the building at 147 State street, attempted to drive several girls employed by the H. V. Koch Hair company from the fifth floor of the building and lashed Miss Hendler with a rawhide.

GENERAL LUDLOW DIES SUDDENLY.

Disease Contracted While Governor of Havana Kills Gallant Soldier.

NO WARNING OF THE END.

Served with Distinction in Civil and Spanish Wars and as Government Engineer.

LIFE FULL OF INCIDENT.

Morristown, N. J., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—General William Ludlow, United States army, a gallant soldier and veteran of two wars, lies dead at the home of his son-in-law, C. A. Griscomb Jr., in Morristown, N. J.

General Ludlow's death was unexpected and the shock to the family is much greater than if they had been prepared, for since General Ludlow arrived here five weeks ago he had been steadily improving.

The sickness from which he died was consumption, which he contracted while Military Governor of Havana, Cuba. He came here to the home of his son-in-law five weeks ago, having been invalided home from the Philippines. When he arrived he was dangerously ill, but soon he gained strength, and on pleasant days in the last two weeks had been able to be up and around the house, spending much time in the sunshine on the lawn and veranda. At 10 o'clock this morning he dressed and started down-stairs, when taken with a hemorrhage. At 11 o'clock he was dead. Mrs. Ludlow and Mrs. Griscomb were with him at the end.

Life of General Ludlow.

General William Ludlow was born at Islip, Long Island, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1843, the son of William Handy Ludlow, who was a Major General in the civil war. He was graduated from West Point in June, 1864, and was appointed First Lieutenant of Engineers. Exactly nine months later he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry in action.

Young Ludlow's first duty in the civil war was as chief engineer of the Twentieth Army Corps. He went through the campaign in Georgia and was brevetted Captain for gallantry at the defense of Altoona Pass. He participated in the siege of Atlanta and was in charge of the construction of the defenses of Rome, Ga. He was brevetted Major on Dec. 21, 1864, and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the campaign of the Carolinas." From March 20 to April 26, 1865, he was assistant chief engineer to General Sherman's army on the "march to the sea."

After the close of the civil war he was engaged in engineering work at various army posts in the East and West, and in river and harbor work at New York and on Delaware Bay until 1882, when he was given three years' leave of absence without pay, to hold the position of chief engineer of the Philadelphia Water department.

While military attaché to the London Embassy, he was sent to Nicaragua to report on the feasibility of the Nicaraguan Canal, and his report, which was made in 1885, added largely to his reputation as an engineer.

Work in Spanish War.

Ludlow was in charge of fortifications at New York in 1898, when he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers and sent to Cuba with General Shafter. In the attack on Santiago he was in command of the First Brigade of General Lawton's division, and at El Caney distinguished himself by personal bravery.

General Ludlow led in the charge on El Caney. His white sailor hat made him a conspicuous target. He was advised to change it for some other headgear, but paid little attention to this and similar suggestions. He was at the head of his men from start to finish, and eye witnesses of the fighting in which he participated declared him one of the bravest officers the United States army had ever known.

Appointed Governor of Havana.

On Sept. 1, 1898, President McKinley appointed him Major General of Volunteers and assigned him to command the Second Division of the First Army Corps. In December, 1898, he was appointed Military and Civil Governor of Havana.

General Ludlow was married in 1866 to Genevieve Almira Sprigg of St. Louis, a cousin of Mrs. Winfield S. Hancock. Mrs. Ludlow and one daughter, who is the wife of Clement Acton Griscom Jr. of New York, survive him.

SAYS SIX CENTS A DAY WAS FAMILY FOOD BILL.

Steel Worker's Wife Complains to the Police That Her Husband Is Too Parsimonious and He Is Arrested.

After trying for a year, she says, to keep the family of five alive on six cents a day, Mrs. Andrew Geneczenis of 8810 Saginaw avenue appealed to the police yesterday. She had endured it, she declared, till potatoes cost more than peaches, then she gave up in despair.

Justice Callahan granted the woman a warrant charging her husband with disorderly conduct. The warrant was placed in the hands of Policeman Skiba last evening and he went to the man's home. When Geneczenis returned home from work he was arrested. According to the policeman he was carrying the supper for the whole family in his dinner pail. It consisted of four potatoes, three tomatoes, and a small piece of meat.

Geneczenis is a machinist employed in the steel works at South Chicago, and it is asserted earns a good salary. He owns the house and lot where he lives. At the police station the man would talk but little. He said, however, that he wished to save as much money as possible. He will be arraigned this morning.

BABOON ATTACKS A VISITOR.

Animal Resents Presence of Woman and Probably Fatally Injures Her Escort at Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 30.—Enraged by the presence of a woman in the dressing tent, a baboon attacked and probably fatally injured William A. Pixley, the amusement editor of a local paper.

Mr. Pixley was visiting the dressing tent, accompanied by his sister. The baboon, known as "Jim Robinson," attacked Pixley, biting him several times. The Pasteur treatment was at once administered to prevent the spread of the poison from the animal's teeth.

The management of the show declares that the animal has a dislike for women and took exception to the presence of Mr. Pixley's sister in the tent.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL IS EMPTY.

For the First Time Since Nov. 29 There Is Not a Case of Smallpox Under Treatment.

For the first time since Nov. 29 the Isolation Hospital is empty, the last smallpox patient having been discharged as cured. Practically all the more recent cases were brought into the city from surrounding country towns. Of the more than 200 cases only three proved fatal.

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VERDICT TODAY IN POLICE CASE.

Belief at City Hall Is That Joyce, Tracy, and Cramer Will Be Convicted.

DETECTIVES ARE TRIED.

Old Testimony Retold with Admissions That Please the Prosecution.

COUNCIL MAY INVESTIGATE.

The guilt or innocence of Lieutenant Peter J. Joyce and Detectives John J. Tracy and John C. Cramer, charged with collecting $75.80 from the State on the "fake" expense account, will be announced today by the Civil Service commission. The joint trial of Cramer and Tracy was concluded yesterday afternoon, neither of the defendants taking the witness stand in his own behalf. In City Hall circles the general opinion is that the three men will be found guilty and dismissed from the service.

Mayor Harrison is expected to return from the Michigan backwoods either this evening or tomorrow morning.

"The Mayor may get home Saturday afternoon," said Theodore Mayer, the "court stenographer."

"Mayor Harrison will reach Chicago Sunday morning, bright and early," is the information vouchsafed by City Sealer Quinn.

Rumors of big changes the Mayor may make in the Detective bureau as a result of the present scandal, have led to the report that other departments may be severely shaken.

What is held to be an important link in the charges was brought out during the day, chiefly through the efforts of Commissioner Powell. It was shown that though Tracy was hurrying about on May 30 trying to get expense money away to Detective Gallagher, then in Cleveland after another prisoner, and who really brought Larkin back, the petition for the Larkin requisition, made out in Tracy's name, was not sent to the Springfield officials until the following day.

Declares Fraud Is Shown.

"Why, this scheme was worked out," asserted Assistant Corporation Counsel Fyffe in closing the case for the prosecution, "when Larkin was on his way back in charge of Detective Gallagher or after he actually had been delivered in Chicago. That shows the fraudulent character of this thing. But they had to get the requisition papers through in Tracy's name to get this expense account cashed."

"Discovery that these men were raising money for Gallagher to bring back Larkin with him the day before the requisition petition was forwarded to the State authorities with Tracy's name as 'messenger,' who was to make the trip, certainly gives an air of conspiracy to this case," admitted one of the members of the merit board when these facts had been brought out.

Council to Investigate, Too.

But the conclusion of the hearing of these direct charges against Joyce, Tracy, and Cramer will not be the end of the Detective bureau scandal. Following up the assertion of President Lindblom to THE TRIBUNE that the entire bureau will be investigated, Alderman Goldzier, Mayor Harrison's close adviser and spokesman in the Council, is authority for the statement that the Council will take a vigorous hand in righting abuses alleged to exist in Captain Colleran's Detective bureau. Alderman Goldzier has attended all the sessions of the Joyce, Tracy, and Cramer hearings.

"It is probable—yes, highly probable—that the Council will take action in this matter when its reconvenes in September," he said yesterday afternoon.

State's Attorney on the Scene.

State's Attorney Deneen returned from his vacation during the day and immediately gave his attention to the question of carrying the charges against Joyce, Tracy, and Cramer before the September grand jury. He will not announce his decision until the Merit board has handed down its verdict. Assistant State's Attorney Barnes kept an eye on the Tracy-Cramer hearing, as he did when Joyce was on trial.

"I shall carefully sift the evidence secured in the cases," said Mr. Deneen. "I shall determine on my course when I am in full possession of the facts. Nothing can be done until the grand jury meets on Sept. 16. There will be delay, but it would be absurd to have these men arrested and dragged before a justice of the peace for, no matter how serious the evidence, that official could do no more than bind them over to the grand jury."

Joyce Threatens to Talk.

There were further threats by Joyce's friends during the day that, as a result of the testimony which Colleran gave, the Lieutenant may tell "all that he knows" about Colleran, his office, and its methods. Such a course, it is declared, would cause the biggest storm the City Hall has known in years.

Lieutenant Joyce was not in the Council chamber during the trial of Tracy and Cramer. Colleran came in late and then showed only a perfunctory interest. It had been intended to recall both these men, but the attorneys for the accused men, Simeon Armstrong and Benedict J. Short, agreed to admit the testimony of both Colleran and Joyce as it had been given in the latter's case.

Trial of the Two Detectives.

Mr. Fyffe scored a point at once by securing the admission of testimony which Cramer and Tracy had given in the Joyce trial. This record contained many unwilling statements from both men—"corkscrew evidence," as Attorney Armstrong termed it in his vigorous but fruitless objections. It contained Cramer's admission that Joyce had tried to give back the $5 which the latter is held to have received in the "expense divvy."

Detective Gallagher headed the line of witnesses, repeating his testimony to the effect that he had brought back Larkin. Lieutenant McWeeney followed and repeated his story of Cramer's statement, in Joyce's presence, of having had much trouble in "sending money to Gallagher."

Chief O'Neill, too, thrashed over testimony which he had given when Joyce was on the rack. He detailed Cramer's confession of how the money, less the $27 "actual expenses," was distributed. He repeated the statement that Cramer said he gave $10 to Captain Colleran, laying two $5 bills on the latter's desk and saying: "This is from the mileage." He related, too, Cramer's story of Joyce wanting to give back the $5 which he is charged with having received.

Luthardt's Testimony a Surprise.

Chief Clerk W. H. Luthardt's testimony brought a stir. As a result of his own statement the accused men now point to him as the one through whom the first information as to the irregular expense account reached O'Neill. It was Luthardt who told Lieutenant McWeeney, and thus, it is held, O'Neill heard of the matter. The letter asking the requisition in Tracy's name, he asserted, was written by George Woelfel, Colleran's stenographer, and the Detective Chief's name affixed with a rubber stamp by Sergeant Howe.

"Didn't you learn anything about this expense account?" Attorney Armstrong asked him.

"Yes, I learned all about it," replied Luthardt, "at the time Tracy came to me and asked me to make it out. The date? I think it was the same day that it was made out."

"Why didn't you make it out?"

"Because I didn't think it was right. I knew it wasn't right. I sent him to Lieutenant Joyce because Joyce was in charge of the bureau then."

"Didn't you speak of this afterward to any one?"

"Yes; I told Lieutenant McWeeney."

This was what the defense had been fishing for during the trial of Joyce.

"Well, I guess we know now just how this thing got to O'Neill," said Armstrong, and he dropped the witness at once.

Stenographer Woelfel was called during the afternoon.

"I wrote the letter asking the requisition," he admitted. "Who ordered it? I suppose Howe did; he was acting as chief of the department then."

"What, a sergeant as acting Detective Chief?" demanded Mr. Lindblom. The board recently had trouble because Colleran put Patrol Sergeant John Alcock, his brother-in-law, in charge over Lieutenants Rohan, McWeeney, and Joyce.

"Yes, he was in charge."

"The letter was sent on May 31?" asked Mr. Powell.

"Yes."

"But didn't you know they were getting ready on May 30 to send money to Gallagher?"

Howe Cannot Be Found.

"That's not my business," came the reply, and Woelfel was dismissed. The commission wanted to question Howe, but he could not be found, notwithstanding Colleran's sworn statement that detectives "call up every two hours."

McWeeney and Luthardt were asked another question or two, and then Attorneys Short and Armstrong rested their case.

"Mr. Cramer, do you wish to be heard in your own defense?" asked Commissioner Ela.

"No, sir; I'm willing to let it go on the evidence," came the reply.

"Mr. Tracy?"

"We've no testimony to put in," returned Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. Fyffe briefly outlined his case.

"The charges against Tracy and Joyce are practically the same," he urged. "Cramer is charged only with being a party to the general transaction and with having received a portion of the amount over and above the actual expenses. The charge against Tracy is that he participated in making up a false official report and in the division of the spoils afterward."

In behalf of Tracy, Attorney Armstrong urged that he was the "innocent victim of an established custom."

"He was first made a sacrificial lamb of," he asserted, "while the Lieutenant and Sergeant are still on the pay roll."

He urged that the stuff actually expended could be recovered only by the course taken.

"My client," he asserted, "was simply following an established custom. If the custom is wrong, if the system is wrong—don't blame Tracy or Cramer. I had a bad opinion of this commission until you put Colleran on the stand, and then I saw that you were after the bad system and not my man. Joyce said he didn't see anything wrong in this thing. Well, if he didn't, then how in the world could Tracy? That bad system can be uprooted by restoring this man and giving him back his good name just as well as displacing him and then uprooting the system."

Fyffe Sums Up the Case.

"There are just two questions here," began Attorney Fyffe in his concluding argument. "The first is, are these charges proven? The second, if proven, do they amount to anything? The proof rests almost wholly on the evidence of Francis O'Neill. If O'Neill told the truth, that's the end of the case. And there is not the slightest contradiction of his testimony.

"Think of that great witness," he asserted with mock heroic emphasis, "Captain Colleran! He sat there in that chair and, almost with tears in his eyes, he told this commission and the public that in the four years he had had charge of the department this was the first time this had happened! Does that look like 'system' or 'custom'? Colleran didn't know it, if it was. He threw Joyce in the air! And Joyce hasn't come down yet!

"If the amounts over above expenses were really, as has been stated, placed in a fund to help out those who were never recompensed for expenses, that might have some semblance of a 'system,' but it would show bad bookkeeping. But for these men to take money and have their own little gang and divide it among themselves—that's a horse of another color. It shows that they were just dividing the gains. From beginning to end this thing was crooked! Chicago, the city for which you and I, Mr. Commissioners, work, for which these men work, pays its servants enough money to at least allow them to be honest in conducting its affairs. If money comes through our fingers in the course of caring for the city's business we cannot let it stick to them."

Members of the commission will convene this morning and begin consideration of the evidence. The verdict will be given out as soon as a decision is reached.

NORTH SIDE WOMAN HELD.

Bertha Oliver of 168 Dearborn Avenue Arrested on Complaint of Neighbors.

On the complaint of a number of residents living near Huron street and Dearborn avenue, Bertha Oliver of 168 Dearborn avenue was arrested last evening. A man giving the name of Frank W. Gage of 4028 Ellis avenue furnished bail for her. Philip Goodman also appeared at the station and declared, the detectives say, that if the woman was prosecuted in the future "he would get their jobs."

Alderman Minwegen heard of the alleged threats, and said he would make a thorough investigation.

"I am tired of hearing complaints against this woman," said the Alderman last evening. "I intend investigating the supposed 'pull' tomorrow and see what can be done."

A few weeks ago the woman and a man were arrested after a shooting affray in the house.

A QUESTION OF "PULL."

BABY LIES ILL IN WAGON.

POLICE INVESTIGATE PLIGHT OF A STREETER FOLLOWER.

Child of "Billy" Manners, Whose Wagon-House Is at the Foot of Superior Street, Is Threatened with Typhoid Fever—Patrolmen Decide Not to Move It, Though Strong Winds Shake the Frail Shelter—Invasion May Come Today.

Hearing of the condition of the sick child belonging to "Billy" Manners, the solitary "resident" of the District of Lake Michigan, Inspector Heidelmeier sent an ambulance out at midnight last night to remove it to a hospital, but the police decided such a step was not necessary.

The child, which is only a year old, is threatened with typhoid fever, and the Inspector feared that the exposure in the cold air, protected by nothing but a thinly covered wagon, would prove fatal.

Manners is an old schoolmate of "Captain" Streeter and left his Michigan home to come to Chicago and live in "Streeter's town." He is a blacksmith by trade and expected to establish himself in that business as soon as he could build a shop.

Ill Amid Bleak Surroundings.

With his wife and child he arrived on Thursday, and driving his wagon to the disputed territory went into camp. That evening the police moved him from the private property out into Superior street. He made no objections to the first move, and declared that he was still in the District of Lake Michigan.

The scene at the home of the solitary "resident" of the district last night was not a cheerful one. With no protection from the chilly blasts of the cold lake winds but a thin wagon cover, the mother endeavored to keep the sick child warm. The cover is not as thick as the ordinary wagon cover, apparently being a home-made production of the thinnest material.

Underneath the wagon a mongrel dog howled at regular intervals, drowning out the faint cries of the sick child. Outside sat Manners smoking a pipe and dreaming of the future glories of the District of Lake Michigan.

Streeter Promises "Doings" Today.

"There will be something doing in the district tomorrow afternoon," declared "Captain" Streeter last night. "The pot is boiling now, and there will be enough to write about and talk about after tomorrow."

That Streeter and his followers intend making another attempt to assert their claims to the disputed lake shore property is no longer doubted. Meetings are being held in the temporary offices of the district government, and secret plans are being laid.

"We have let two contracts, and we are going to let some more," the Captain declared.

Asked what the contracts comprised, he refused to answer, but declared he had millions behind him, and was not afraid of the screeching of a few "owls." He added that a weekly newspaper would be published in the district, beginning within a week.

One of the followers of Streeter volunteered the information that a "court-house" was being built in South Chicago, and in a few days it would be taken on a boat to the "promised land." Streeter denied this.

Holders Prepare to Resist.

As if fearing another invasion the present occupants of the property rushed in a dozen men yesterday and built substantial fences around the district. Although a number of the Streeter claimants watched the work during the day, they made no attempt to prevent the erection of the barrier.

"Go ahead," shouted one. "We will be using that lumber in a few days." The workmen made no reply,

Asked what the police would do in case Streeter invaded the district, Inspector Heidemeier said:

"As long as the Captain keeps himself quiet my forces will not interfere with him. But let him make some trouble and then we will read the riot act to him."

WALKS 2,200 MILES ON A WAGER

Fred Culbert Travels from New York to Sioux Falls in Four Months, Winning $5,000.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Fred Culbert, who left New York on May 1 to walk to Sioux Falls on a wager of $5,000, arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, thirty-two hours ahead of time. The distance walked is 2,200 miles. Culbert left without a cent and has not slept in a bed since his departure from New York. He was tendered a reception here this evening.

$13.50 St. Paul-Minneapolis, and Return.
Chicago and Northwestern railway, Aug. 15 to 31; 4 trains daily, 9 a. m., 6:30 p. m., 10 p. m., and 10:15 p. m. Service unequaled. Ticket offices, 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

LIGHT ON GIRL'S DEATH.

MISS BALL'S FATHER TELLS SORROW OF HER LIFE.

Declares That, Despite the Physician's Denial, His Daughter Was Engaged to Marry Dr. Denslow Lewis—Postponement Due to Money Affairs and Gossip of Friends Said to Have Worried Her—Where She Spent the Fatal Evening.

The story of Pearle M. Ball's death on Wednesday morning was told last night by her father, Charles M. Ball. He declared that his words were based on an investigation made by the family, and the parents accepted it as final.

It was a story of a long engagement lengthened by litigation over an estate, embittered by gossip, and ended by the young girl taking her life, either by design or accident.

Miss Ball, her father said, was engaged to marry Dr. Denslow Lewis, although the physician has denied it. Among the girl's effects, her mother said, was the engagement ring presented to her by Dr. Lewis.

"The engagement was protracted on account of Dr. Lewis' desire to close the affairs of his wife's estate before he married again," said Mr. Ball. "There was something about the will which made it inadvisable for him to marry or for his intentions to marry to be known until the estate had been settled. The last reference he made to us in this regard was when he announced that a compromise was pending by which he hoped to secure $200,000 as his share of the estate.

"Pearle had been away for several weeks in Michigan. As soon as she reached home certain of her friends filled her mind with gossip concerning Dr. Lewis, which made her despondent. The worry and anxiety of Tuesday night, which she tried to dispel by going to the Ferris Wheel Park, was caused by this.

Tells Where His Daughter Was.

"I have been able to trace her movements with some accuracy from the time she left the park until she reached home. It was about 11:30 p. m., when she went into the 'Drexel' and had a waiter telephone to the doctor's residence. He was not at home, so she went into the Calumet restaurant to wait for him.

"There was no one with her. I know that for a fact. After she had waited some time she had the manager call up the residence of Dr. Lewis again. This time he was at home and he answered the telephone. She asked him to come for her. He replied by telling the manager to put her in a cab and send her home.

"As I said, she was determined to see Dr. Lewis that night and have a talk with him. She was brooding over what had been told her. She took the morphine after she had been put in the cab—how much is mere conjecture. She was unconscious when she reached home and died at 5 o'clock."

Clings to Strange Man Story.

This explanation, so far as the family is concerned, settles the matter. Manager Barry of the Calumet Restaurant reiterated his statement that Miss Ball was attended by a "bald-headed man" when she came in the restaurant. No one at the "Drexel" remembered her visit there.

Dr. Lewis himself declines to answer direct questions concerning Miss Ball, saying that his attorney, ex-Governor Altgeld, had advised against it.

The funeral took place in the morning. The Episcopal burial service was read by the Rev. Herman Page of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Interment was at Oakwoods.

"DEAD LINE" OF THE LEVEE TO BE MOVED AT MIDNIGHT.

O'Neill Will Drive Tough State Street Saloons South of Harrison Street and Rescue a Block from Disrepute.

At midnight tonight the levee "dead line" will be shoved back to Harrison street and another State street block rescued from disrepute.

This was Chief O'Neill's declaration yesterday, a reiteration of his statement of last July, when he told the State street saloonkeepers they could have until Sept. 1 to sell their stocks and arrange their leases before moving south of Harrison street.

Now that the day has come the Chief declares conditions in State street between Van Buren and Harrison must change. Here are some of the regulations that become mandatory at the stroke of 12:

Women must keep out of saloons.

"Panels" must be banished.

Saloon music must follow the "panels."

The fleecing of the rural lamb must stop.

Saloons must be saloons, not thieves' headquarters.

Rather a sweeping change, but the Chief, like Cinderella's fairy godmother, will do it all.

The license period expires at midnight tonight, and Mr. O'Neill declares that any man who violates the order to clean up his saloon will be promptly deprived of his license.

Green Lake Yacht Races,
Sept. 2 to 7. Greatest yachting event of the season. $5.15 round trip. Trains leave 11:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. Program of races ticket office, Chicago & Northwestern Ry., 212 Clark-st., and Wells-st. Station.

WRECKED VESSEL SAVED IN GALE.

Dismasted Steamer Pewaukee Is Towed Into Chicago Harbor.

CREW HAS HARD FIGHT.

Deck Swept Clear as Telegraph Poles Go by Board and Boat Is Near Sinking.

MANY BOATS ARE IN TROUBLE

With spars and smokestack gone, and only a small part of its big deckload of cedar poles left, the water-logged wreck of the steamer Pewaukee was towed into port at 6 o'clock last evening after a terrific battle with the gale on Lake Michigan all day yesterday.

The crew of thirteen men, completely worn out after a hard day's work at the pumps to keep their steamer from going down under them, lost no time in jumping on to the dock after the Pewaukee had been towed to a mooring place in the slip near the life-saving station. It was only owing to the fact that the cargo consisted principally of dry cedar posts and ties that the boat and crew were able to reach the harbor.

The Pewaukee had taken on a cargo at Cheboygan, Mich. Telegraph poles were loaded on deck and were piled to the height of sixteen feet. The ties and posts were in the hold. The steamer left for Chicago on Wednesday afternoon. After passing through the Straits of Mackinaw into Lake Michigan, the wind began to blow a gale. With the heavy sea tossing the steamer about a leak was soon developed, and all hands were called to the pumps.

Telegraph Poles Wreck Deck.

The water steadily gained and, by the time the boat was abreast of Fort Sheridan, had risen so high in the hold that it covered the firebox in the engine-room and put out the fires. Left without propelling power, the steamer broached to into the trough of the sea. A huge wave at this moment crashed against the side of the vessel, throwing it on its beam ends, and the immense pile of poles on deck slid over the side, carrying with them the two masts, around which they were piled, and loosening the guys to the smokestack so it nearly followed the deckload over into the lake.

After losing the deckload the Pewaukee rested somewhat easier in the water, although the waves repeatedly broke over the sides upon the deck. After laboring for a half-hour in the trough of the sea the steamer Lycoming was sighted, and in response to signals of distress from the wrecked steamer took it in tow.

When some distance north of the harbor the disabled boat was sighted by the lookout on the life saving station and the life boat, in tow of the tug Perfection, went to the aid of the tired crew and assisted them into the harbor.

Lake Liners Are Delayed.

Lake steamers were delayed from an hour to an hour and a half by the high sea. Crowds gathered at the docks and waited for the incoming boats, and it was past midnight when the City of Chicago arrived. This boat left Benton Harbor at 5 o'clock and was due at the docks at 10:30. The surf was thirty feet high on the Michigan coast and the high wind compelled the boats to take a northerly course.

The City of Chicago at one period of its trip was forced to go past the Milwaukee line between Benton Harbor and Milwaukee and then came down with the wind and waves. It was well filled and with a sick crowd. At the docks over 200 people were waiting to take it on its return trip.

The whaleback Christopher Columbus came into the Goodrich docks on time, but it had the wind with it. The Manola of the Graham & Morton line, from Michigan City, was an hour and a half late, and its steward reported that the decks were swept by the waves. It carried 176 passengers, and nearly all were ill.

No anxiety was felt for the early morning boats of the Goodrich and Barry lines, due from New Haven, Mich.

See Schooner Sink in Lake.

Glen Haven, Mich., Aug. 30.—A report was received here from Empire this afternoon that a schooner had been seen to sink in the lake by men employed on the docks. The vessel was two-masted and was first sighted during the morning flying signals of distress. It was then six miles out. It apparently was without cargo and was making bad weather under foresail and reefed mainsail. Suddenly the vessel was seen to pitch forward and go down, according to the report received.

Steamer and Consort in Danger.

Houghton, Mich., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Captain Norman McGuire of the steamer New York arrived here at 7 o'clock tonight, reports passing the steamer Eliza H. Strong lying sixteen miles southeast of Stannard Rock Light, water logged and decks too, with part of the deck cargo of lumber lost.

ENGINEER FALLS INTO RIVER.

Man in Charge of Mississippi Boat Has Thrilling Experience by Water and Land—Vessel Runs Wild.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Richard Barker Jr., engineer of the wrecking boat Victor, had an experience last night and today which he will not soon forget. The Victor was dispatched down the river yesterday for the purpose of raising the wreck of the Clifton, which sank 167 miles below here.

Barker fell into the river. His plunge was not noticed, the Victor keeping on its course. Barker succeeded in getting off part of his clothes and started to swim for the distant bank. He was in the water over an hour, but finally succeeded in reaching shore.

The half-drowned man wandered around until he found a limekiln, into which he crawled and slept till daybreak. Upon awaking he started out to find some one who would assist him. At every farmhouse he was hunted by men and dogs, being taken for a wild man or a dangerous lunatic. He was without shoes, hat, coat, shirt, and had only a piece of a pair of his overalls around his legs.

He wandered for hours before he came across a good Samaritan, who furnished him the means to return to this city, first outfitting him so that he would be presentable.

In the meantime the Victor steamed steadily on its way. The boat had traveled miles before the loss of the engineer was discovered. The pilot sent a signal into the engine room for the boat to stop. No attention was paid to this request. He sent in an alarm, and search was made for Barker.

BOAT BLOCKS DETROIT RIVER.

Schooner Antrim Sinks and Is Swept Across Channel by Current, Hampering Navigation.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 30.—Navigation in the Detroit River is temporarily blocked for large vessels at night by reason of the sinking of the schooner Antrim abreast the lower light of the Lime Kiln crossing on Wednesday afternoon. A large hole was punched in the schooner's forward watertight compartment by a rock, causing it to sink. Tonight the current shifted it directly across the channel, blocking navigation. The steamer Northwest, bound to Buffalo from Chicago, was compelled to put back.

Low Rates to Wisconsin.
Sept. 1st to 10th the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway will sell round trip tickets to various Wisconsin and upper Michigan resorts at very low rates. Apply at ticket office, 95 Adams street, or Union Passenger Station, Canal street.

ROOSEVELT BOOM GAINING

GOV. YATES IS THE LATEST TO SUGGEST NEW HONOR.

Vice President Cheered at Springfield as Candidate for Highest Position in the Country in 1904—Peoria Club Brings Badges to Capital — State Executive Shows Special Favor to Ex-Congressman Lorimer During the Day at Camp Lincoln.

(Continued from first page.)

his hearers to their feet cheering when he said, as Mr. Roosevelt had shattered all political precedents in the past, so it might happen that he would shatter them again. All in the audience took it to mean that a Vice President might be elected President, and cheered and cheered again.

Men Who Fought Are Praised.

The Vice President praised highly the men who went to the front in the civil war and then, speaking of the Spanish war, said: "There was not work enough to go round." The matter of personal glory in that struggle was, he said, a matter of accident. It was only the luck of the man who got a chance to go to the front. The real glory lay in the fact that so many men wanted to get the chance.

Formal End of Encampment.

Then the party adjourned to a nearby creek, where the pontoon bridge was blown up to signalize the end of the encampment. After that the Vice President went to the camp and spoke a few words to the enlisted men.

The order of the procession into the dining tent was announced by Colonel Robbins, one of the Governor's secretaries, who called out the names from a prepared list, and as a man's name was announced he took his place in line.

The first name called was that of Adjutant General Reece, the place being given him by virtue of his position as commander of the camp. Then ex-Congressman Lorimer was summoned and stood second in the line. After him came General Fitz-Simons, and then Senators Mason and Cullom were called for, Senator Mason being named first. Colonel Strong, representing the Governor's staff, and Captain Allen, representing the naval militia, were next honored, and after that came the State officers other than the Governor, and next were called ex-Alderman Arthur Dixon of Chicago and James Neville of Bloomington. H. Dorsey Patton of Chicago was the last of the list especially honored by a particular place in the procession. Judge Elbridge Hanecy of Chicago was present, but he was passed by, as were all members of either branch of the Legislature, and they went in with the unnamed civilians, who were instructed to form "on the left" and follow the military officers into the tent. Speaker Sherman was also omitted from the list of especially honored guests.

Chicago Plans Are Altered.

The plans which Colonel Strong, representing Governor Yates, had made for the entertainment of Vice President Roosevelt in Chicago tomorrow were radically altered by the Vice President himself this morning. Colonel Strong had arranged it that when the Vice President, Governor Yates, and himself reached Chicago in the morning they were to have an informal breakfast at the Union League club. There he was to entertain the Vice President and Governor at luncheon, to which sixty invitations had been issued. In the afternoon the party was to embark on the Dorothea and dinner was to be served aboard to the small party specially invited for the trip.

When Colonel Roosevelt stepped from the Pennsylvania train at 9 o'clock in Chicago this morning, besides Colonel Strong, Senator Cullom and Graeme Stewart, members of the Republican National committee for Illinois, were there to meet him. He naturally turned to greet them, Mr. Cullom being a Senator and Mr. Stewart a personal friend, and it was some time before Colonel Strong could get hold of his distinguished charge. When he did he unfolded to him the plans for Chicago day, tomorrow, and the Vice President told him he was sorry—he had made other arrangements. Mr. Roosevelt explained he had accepted an invitation to take breakfast with Senator Cullom at the Chicago club in the morning and had agreed to meet Mr. Stewart and a party of his friends at dinner in the evening at the same club. The luncheon Colonel Strong invited him to at the Union league at noon he could attend and would also go out on the Dorothea in the afternoon, but the boat must be back in order to allow him to keep his dinner engagements with Mr. Stewart.

Colonel Stuart of the Second Regiment was at the depot also to invite the Vice President to attend the maneuvers of his regiment at Garfield Park tomorrow afternoon, but Mr. Roosevelt told him it was impossible.

ROOSEVELT HERE A HALF HOUR.

Hurried to Springfield on a Special Train—Will Be Entertained in Chicago Today.

Vice President Theodore Roosevelt remained in Chicago just thirty minutes yesterday on his way to Springfield. A special train was in waiting, and, while there was some scurrying of political feet in an effort to greet him, arrangements were being perfected to hasten the departure of the guest.

The Vice President arrived at the Union Depot on the Fort Wayne limited at 8:55 a. m. He was met at the train by Colonel J. H. Strong of Governor Yates' staff and Mr. McCullough. It was expected the Vice President would remain in the city until a later train, when a large party of Chicago politicians would accompany him to Springfield.

Plans, however, that the politicians knew not of were matured, and a special train stood ready to bear the distinguished traveler immediately on his way. The guest made no comment and was escorted directly to the special car of Vice President McCullough of the Northwestern road, wherein a message was written informing Governor Yates of the change and the earlier arrival of the party. On the special train were Senator Cullom, District Attorney Bethea, and United States Marshal Ames.

Mr. Roosevelt will return to Chicago early this morning accompanied by Senator Cullom and Governor Yates. At 8 o'clock Senator Cullom will entertain him at breakfast at the Chicago club. The guests, in addition to the Vice President, will be:

Senator William E. Mason,	Governor Yates,
son,	W. J. Calhoun,
Graeme Stewart,	United States Marshal
District Attorney Bethea,	Ames,
George R. Peck.	Colonel J. H. Strong.

Colonel Strong will be the host at luncheon, entertaining the Vice President at the Union League club. In the afternoon Mr. Roosevelt may go on board the Dorothea, the naval militia training ship, for a short cruise.

At 7 p. m. Graeme Stewart will give a dinner for the Vice President at the Chicago club. Forty members of the Merchants' club will be present. The time for Mr. Roosevelt's departure has not been fixed, but he expected to leave this evening or early tomorrow morning for St. Paul.

DOLLIVER NAMES SHAW FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Iowa Junior Senator Declares the Governor Is Placed in Nomination by the Hawkeye State.

A new avowed candidate for the Republican nomination of 1904 has entered the field in the person of Governor Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa. His boom was officially launched yesterday afternoon by Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa, in a statement which he gave out at the Auditorium Annex.

"Iowa places Governor Shaw in nomination for next Republican candidate," said the junior Senator from Iowa, "and for that reason it believes he is a good, conservative man, always has been a stanch Republican, and has no enemies. The State stands back of him, and we expect to carry off the honor. I know nothing of Roosevelt's aspirations, but do not believe the Vice President has authorized the use of his name at such an early stage. I can say nothing of Senator Hanna's boom, for I know nothing of it."

WOMEN BRUISED ON STREET CARS.

Four Persons Injured by Sudden Stopping of Cottage Grove Cable Train.

ONE HAS NOSE BROKEN.

Bolt Falling Into Slot Given as Cause for the Unusual Accident.

QUICK START HURTS TWO.

Five women and two children were hurt, some of them seriously, yesterday in street car accidents. The sudden stopping of a Cottage Grove avenue car at Sixty-first street through some obstruction in the cable slot was responsible for the injuries to four of the victims. The sudden starting of a trolley car and the failure of a third conductor to stop when signaled caused the other mishaps.

The Injured.

Bock, Mrs. Sophia, 242 La Salle avenue, jumped from moving car at Wentworth avenue and Sixty-seventh street; taken to Englewood Union Hospital badly bruised.

Berwin, Mrs. Eliza, Woodlawn Park; thrown to the street and cut and bruised about the body.

Enders, Mrs. Henry of Burnside; injured about the head and body.

Enders, Mary, daughter of Mrs. Enders; severely shocked and bruised.

Pope, Mrs. Nancy, and child, bruised by falling when Van Buren street car, from which they were alighting, started.

Ryan, Mary, 14 years old, 4545 Gross avenue; nose broken, eye cut, and severely bruised about the body.

The police were not notified of the accident in Cottage Grove avenue, and in the case of Mary Ryan the street car employés are charged with negligence. Bruised and unable to stand, the little girl was carried into the Washington saloon and cared for by employés of the place. After bandaging her cuts and bruises she was taken home by a man whom the proprietor paid 25 cents for so doing. It is claimed by witnesses of the accident that the gripman and conductors failed to offer assistance to the injured and only interested themselves in obtaining names of those hurt and of witnesses. It was some time before Mary Ryan had sufficiently recovered to allow her to be taken home.

Second Such Accident There.

This is the second time within a year that such an accident has occurred at this place, according to persons living in the vicinity. Railway officials think a bolt dropped out of some passing vehicle and, striking head upward in the slot in such a way as to stop the whole train. None of the passengers escaped without a shaking up and two women are said to have been thrown out of their seats to the pavement.

Though the accident occurred in the Woodlawn police territory a report on the matter had not been received late in the day. Witnesses say that a policeman from the Hyde Park Station occupied a seat in the grip car.

Mrs. Sophia Bock of 242 La Salle avenue received injuries in the morning while attempting to alight from a moving car at Wentworth avenue and Sixty-seventh street. She was removed to the Englewood Union Hospital, where it was found she had injured her right leg and was severely bruised. She says she tried to signal the conductor, but he did not heed her, so she jumped.

The car was in charge of Conductor Chester Gerke and Motorman John Herlihy.

Hurt by Car Starting Suddenly.

An accident occurred in Van Buren street near the Rock Island depot at 5 in the afternoon, caused by a trolley car starting suddenly. Mrs. Nancy Pope, who was getting off the car with a child in her arms, fell and was bruised, as was the child. The woman was able to walk after being helped to her feet. A friend of hers picked up the child and carried it. The car was in charge of Motorman J. C. Berry, and Conductor J. H. Bull.

LOAN SHARKS FIND PLAN FOR COLLECTING BLOCKED.

Acting City Controller Frost Stops a Scheme and Employes' Salaries Under Attachment Turned Into Court.

Acting City Controller E. Allen Frost gave the loan sharks who have been preying on the Police department a jolting blow yesterday and headed off a smooth plan by which they hoped to engineer their collections. Agents of the loan men pointed out to several employés how through their efforts the wages of these employés had been tied up because they had refused to satisfy claims for loans they had secured.

"Now, just you settle with us," these attorneys told the susceptible, "and then we'll tell the Controller that everything is all right and he can release your salaries."

A number of the more susceptible "settled," and then the lawyers moved on Acting Controller Frost and offered to give him a list of the employés who had settled, so that he could release their salaries.

"You can't use this office for a collecting agency," said Mr. Frost. "That scheme won't work. You could then attach salaries and tell your victims that if they paid up their pay would be released by the Controller. No; that game won't go."

Then Mr. Frost went into conference with Acting Mayor

POWERS ADD TO NAVAL STRENGTH.

Captain Sigsbee Gives Data on New War Vessels Built by Big Nations.

ENGLAND IN THE LEAD.

Germany Will Complete Promised Increase Long Before the Time Announced.

GOSSIP OF CAPITAL CITY.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE }
Washington, D. C., Aug. 30. }

Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, chief of the Naval Intelligence office, has just made public the annual publication, "Notes on Naval Progress." It is one of the most interesting reports ever prepared, and it deals with a variety of subjects relating to foreign navies. It shows that Captain Sigsbee and his assistants stationed in Washington and abroad have been alive to what is being done by foreign countries to extend their influence on the sea.

Naval Progress Abroad Related in Sigbee's Report.

England has laid down two first-class battleships, seven armored cruisers, two second-class protected cruisers, two sloops, and two shallow-draft gunboats, and has launched four first-class battleships, seven armored cruisers, three sloops, one shallow-draft gunboat, twelve torpedo boat destroyers, and three torpedo boats.

France has laid down three armored cruisers, six torpedo boat destroyers, eight submarine boats, and four torpedo boats, and has launched four armored cruisers, one dispatch transport, four torpedo boat destroyers, eleven torpedo boats, and four submarine boats.

Germany has laid down one first-class battleship, one armored cruiser, and one gunboat, and has launched three battleships of the first class, one armored cruiser, four protected cruisers of the third class, one gunboat, and seven torpedo boat destroyers.

Holland has laid down two third-class battleships and two torpedo boats and has launched one third-class battleship and three torpedo boats.

Italy has launched one first-class battleship and six torpedo boat destroyers.

Japan has launched one first-class battleship and two torpedo boats.

Russia has laid down three first-class battleships, one coast defense ironclad, one protected cruiser of the first class and one of the second class, one training transport, and two torpedo boat destroyers, and has launched four first-class battleships, two armored cruisers, two second-class protected cruisers, one gunboat, and seven torpedo boat destroyers.

Spain has launched one armored cruiser.

Sweden has launched one coast defense ship.

Austria has laid down one armored cruiser and lost one battleship and one cruiser of the third class. Denmark has laid down one third-class battleship and lost a torpedo transport.

Other Vessels to Be Built by the Powers.

In addition to the vessels already laid down England has authorized and ordered two torpedo boat destroyers, one torpedo boat, five submarine boats, and one repair ship. In the current fiscal year she will build three first-class battleships, six armored cruisers, two third-class protected cruisers, two sloops, ten torpedo boat destroyers, five torpedo boats, and one distilling ship.

France has authorized two first-class battleships, one armored cruiser, sixteen torpedo boat destroyers, four torpedo boats, and eight submarine vessels. It is reported also that France is to build twenty submarine boats.

One of the most significant pieces of information in the publication is that the large increase in the German navy will have been made before 1916, the year originally set for the completion of the naval program. The list of the new vessels for the active battle fleet will be laid down in 1905 and after that year but one new battleship will be laid down and that for the non-active fleet.

Owing to grave difficulties in the Ministry of Marine and to those experienced in securing the necessary appropriations, the building of new battleships by Italy has been practically at a standstill, but these difficulties are believed to have been surmounted. In June, 1900, it was practically decided to build four ships of medium type between battleships and armored cruisers. Japan, since her war with China, has increased her tonnage in naval vessels from 30,000 to 200,000. This expansion, which is described as "enormous," has taken place in less than six years.

Owing to suspicion of the intention of certain powers in the far East, Japanese naval circles are considering a proposal to augment the navy to the extent of a tonnage of either 250,000 or 400,000. It is generally believed in Japan that the scheme will be realized in the near future. Two second-class cruisers, eight torpedo boat destroyers, and sixteen torpedo boats have been ordered by Japan. The Russian budget for 1901 authorized three cruisers and six torpedo boat destroyers.

In the chapter on target practice it is shown the English and French are carrying out elaborate programs to assure accuracy with big guns.

Some graphic tables, prepared by Lieutenant Knepper, show the naval tonnage built and building for the different classes of ships of the seven principal naval powers. The vessels included are battleships, armored cruisers, protected cruisers, unprotected cruisers, armored coast defense vessels, special vessels, torpedo vessels, torpedo boat destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarines.

England's Total Greatest of All.

England heads the list with 477 vessels, having a tonnage of 1,709,835. France, although showing more vessels than England, 486, has a tonnage of only 781,065. Russia has 341 vessels, with a tonnage of 552,546.

The United States is fourth on the list, having 135 vessels, with a tonnage of 507,404. Germany has 261 vessels, with a tonnage of 488,482; Italy 231 vessels, with a tonnage of 252,707; and Japan 189 vessels, with a tonnage of 251,406. The United States ranks next to Great Britain in the tonnage of battleships building, having 133,800 to Great Britain's 220,000, but stands sixth in the tonnage of battleships built, 83,094, leading Japan only.

In the tonnage of armored cruisers building the United States is third, with 109,500, being exceeded by Great Britain with 226,400 and France with 148,200. In armored cruisers built, the United States stands seventh or last, with a tonnage of only 17,415.

Russia heads the list of armored cruisers built, with a tonnage of 83,231. In protected cruisers building the United States is third, with a tonnage of 61,403, and protected cruisers built, with a tonnage of 21,000. Russia heads the list of these vessels building, but is last on the list of protected cruisers built.

In armored coast defense vessels the United States leads with 43,324 tons built and 12,940 tons building. France and Germany have a tonnage of 43,331 and 42,873, respectively, in armored coast defense vessels built, while Great Britain has a tonnage of 38,900 in armored coast defense vessels built. Russia and the United States are the only countries building ships of this type.

Torpedo and Submarine Boats on the List.

This government has not built and is not building any of the craft described as "torpedo vessels." England has built twenty-five, France fifteen, Russia seventeen, Germany two, Italy fourteen, and Japan one, but none of these nations has any of this type under construction. Of torpedo boat destroyers England has built eighty-nine and is building twenty-four, France has built nine and is building twenty-two, Russia ten and forty-three, the United States three and seventeen, Germany twelve and fifteen, Italy three and eight, and Japan eleven and eight.

France leads the showing as to torpedo boats with 235 built and forty-four building, England has built ninety-five and is building only four, Russia has built 171 and is building twenty-four. The United States has built twenty and is building twelve, Germany has built 140, and Italy 163, but neither is building any, and Japan has built thirty-eight and is building thirty-six. France with four and the United States with one are the only countries that have built submarine boats. England is building five, France thirty-eight, and the United States seven.

Postmaster General Smith received a letter today from a woman in Denver, Colo., who imagines herself to be a trinity composed of the President and Supreme Court of the United States and a reincarnation of Queen Victoria. The letter, which was written in a refined hand, and announces in brief but decided form the woman's ideas regarding herself, is as follows:

Woman Claims to Be President, Court, and Queen.

"Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster General—Dear Sir: I am here in Denver, Colo. Please have my mail sent to Denver. I am England's Queen and the President and Supreme Court of the United States. Yours very truly,

Miss MINNIE E. KNOX,
"Lock Box 148, Denver, Colo.

"P. S.—I do not like the postmaster and the inspector at Denver, and so do not wish you to write to them again. The United States secret service is a nuisance in the post-office building in Denver. They are not the government. Mr. William McKinley's right name is 'Barber.'"

Miss Knox, who for some time past has evinced great interest in postal affairs, several days ago wrote a letter to Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden requesting that he send her a full set of the issue of Pan-American postage stamps, and claiming ownership of the railroad train from which the picture on the two-cent stamp was taken.

Another book on China is now being prepared by the War department. It is being written by Captain E. A. Edwards, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and will be a general survey of the military operations of the allied forces. About 300 photographs have been received of scenes in China. They were made by army engineer officers, with General Chaffee's command.

War Department to Issue a New Book on China.

Officials of the Surgeon General's office in Washington do not approve of the mosquito bite experimentation which is going on in Cuba. Little is known officially of the matter at the War department; in fact, the work in Cuba in the investigation of yellow fever and the attempt to discover a preventive has been carried on by the board of officers convened by General Wood, presumably at the instance of his chief surgeon, Major Valery Havard.

Yellow Fever Experiments Are Not Approved.

The only thing known about the matter in the Surgeon General's office was that two foreign surgeons, Dr. Felipe Saldos and Dr. Bellingaghi, arrived in New York some weeks ago with formidable letters of introduction and asked for permission to conduct certain experiments in Cuba with the aid of the army officers there.

In the absence of the Surgeon General, who is himself an expert in yellow fever, and has a reputation for discovery of the germ of the disease, Colonel Forward declined to offer any assistance. The foreign doctors proceeded to Havana, where they met with more success. They were in possession, they believed, of a serum which afforded a protection against yellow fever.

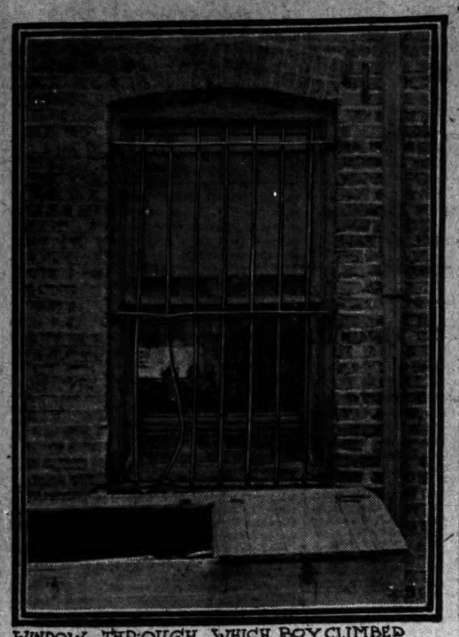
General Wood convened a board to examine the claims of the foreigners. It is the experiments carried on under this board which have resulted in the death of three of the eight subjects. The fatalities are destined to attract a good deal of attention.

While little is known officially at the Surgeon General's office, it is presumed that the foreigners' serum is not, after all, a protection against yellow fever. The bite of the infected mosquito is still effective, notwithstanding the treatment.

Lieutenant Commander Nathan Sargent, now in command of the gunboat Machias at Colon, Colombia, has been selected by Admiral Dewey as his chief of staff. He also will be assigned to membership on the general board of the navy, of which Admiral Dewey is President. Lieutenant Commander Sargent will be relieved from the command of the Machias by Lieutenant Commander McCrea, now on duty at the Washington navy yard, who will sail from New York for Panama on Tuesday wee

Nathan Sargent Chosen by Dewey as Chief of Staff.

SAFE BLOWING IN B. J. HAGAMANN'S JEWELRY STORE; WINDOW BAR BENT TO PERMIT ENTRY OF BOY "PAL."



WINDOW THROUGH WHICH BOY CLIMBED

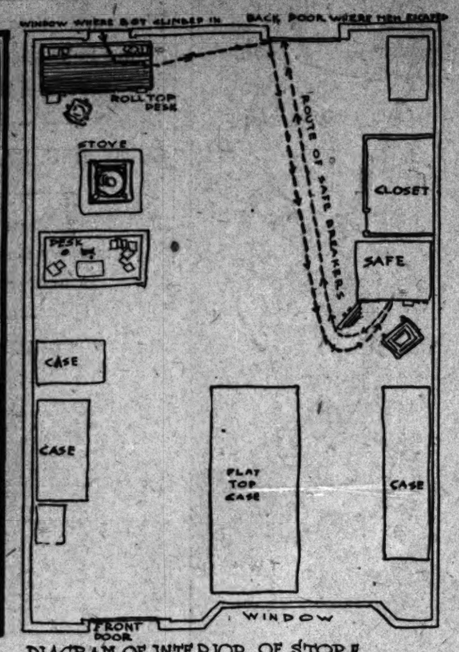


DIAGRAM OF INTERIOR OF STORE.

Expert safe blowers entered the jewelry store of Bernard J. Hagamann, at 5454 Wentworth avenue, early yesterday morning, blew open the large safe, and stole money, diamonds, watches, and jewelry valued at about $5,000. To gain entrance the burglars bent the iron bars over the window in the rear of the store until a boy could squeeze in. Then he climbed over the rolltop desk standing in front of the window, opened the door, and admitted the men who were waiting outside.

The police say the thieves were experts. They blew open not only the outer but also the inner door of the safe, but so well calculated was the quantity of the explosive that not even the glass of the case four feet from the safe was broken. Yet both safe doors were shattered by the force of the explosion.

Both explosions were heard by neighbors, but only one, J. W. Donnelly of 240 Garfield boulevard, investigated the matter. He dressed hastily and walked to Wentworth avenue. He saw a horse and wagon in front of Hagamann's store, and a man apparently intoxicated, for he staggered as he led the horse to a watering trough. Donnelly did nothing more.

The first explosion was heard about 1 a. m., the second between 2 and 3. Although the store is only a few steps from a patrol box, the police knew nothing of the burglary until informed by Mr. Hagamann. The store was supposed to have been watched also by a private watchman and every now and then the park policeman of the district passed on the boulevard.

The robbery was discovered by Mr. Hagamann when he opened his store at 7 o'clock. He at once notified the police and detectives hurried to the scene. A piece of fuse, a tobacco pouch, and an empty bottle, which probably had contained the explosive, were the only clews.

Mr. Hagamann said the safe contained $600 in cash, a bank book, checkbook, and other valuable papers, $1,000 worth of diamonds, 800 rings valued at from $3 to $50 apiece, and 125 watches of which eighty were new and fifty had been left at the store to be repaired. The cheaper jewelry in the showcases and the silverware on the shelves were not touched.

L. S. Owsley has offered a reward of $500 for any information that will secure the arrest and conviction of the men implicated in the safe robbery at the Harlem avenue car barn of the Suburban railroad company on Aug. 5. The robbers bound and gagged two employés of the company, blew open the safe, and secured $700.

HOWISON MAKES A DENIAL

DISOWNS INTERVIEW; SCHLEY IS NOT SATISFIED.

Man Appointed as Judge Writes Letter Saying He Did Not Give Out Comparison of Sampson and Rival, but Attorneys for Defense Decide to Ask His Removal from Inquiry Board — Hackett Satisfied and Court Must Act in Case.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Admiral Howison, in a personal letter to Acting Secretary Hackett, has denied that he gave out an interview reflecting on Admiral Schley, or that he was responsible for the interview. He says he does not approve of what was said in the interview accredited to him, and that he is willing to retire from the court of inquiry if the department wishes, but adds that he is ready to perform his duty as a member of the court and can do so without partiality as the law requires.

Admiral Schley and his counsel, after reading the Howison letter, gave out this statement:

"Admiral Schley's counsel is entirely dissatisfied with the position of Admiral Howison as disclosed in his letter to Acting Secretary Hackett, made public today."

The lawyers hold that it is not a comprehensive denial of the statements attributed to Admiral Howison, nor, they say, does it disclose sufficiently the Admiral's freedom from bias."

Admiral Howison's letter was made public today, together with the reply of Acting Secretary Hackett, in which the latter says the department has no purpose of relieving Admiral Howison of the duty to which he is assigned. Mr. Hackett adds the department has implicit confidence in his sense of justice and fairmindedness.

Will Object to Howison.

Notwithstanding the unequivocal denial of Admiral Howison, it is certain he will not serve as a member of the court unless that body shall vote to overrule the challenge which undoubtedly will be made by the attorneys representing Admiral Schley.

Admiral Howison's letter does not change the situation in any respect, as the first business of the court of inquiry will be to act upon the correspondence of Admiral Schley and Acting Secretary Hackett, dealing with the question of eligibility of Admiral Howison, which will be submitted to it by Judge Advocate Lemly. Admiral Howison's letter, which is in the nature of a personal one, will not be submitted to the court.

Wants Sampson to Testify.

Judge Wilson said this evening that it would be a great misfortune if Admiral Sampson were unable to appear before the court as a witness. Admiral Sampson's testimony was necessary, he said, to get at the whole truth of the matters to be investigated, and that was what everybody wanted.

Text of the Correspondence.

The correspondence between Rear Admiral Howison and Acting Secretary Hackett is as follows:

"Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1901.—Dear Sir: I have just returned to my home after a short visit to Saratoga and Lake George. Owing to my detail as a member of the court of inquiry ordered to meet on Sept. 12 next, I find that many newspapers are giving me credit for having served my country in the United States navy for nearly half a century with honor.

"I see also that I am thought to be objectionable as a member of this court of inquiry, it being stated that I publicly expressed opinions on the conduct of the battle of Santiago, while serving as commandant at the Boston navy yard shortly after the result of that engagement was known. I believe the service knows, as I do, that I do not attempt to make public speeches, write for magazines or papers, or make public utterances on navy or other subjects.

"It has been impossible for me to avoid the visits and questions of representatives of newspapers while serving at important stations and at times when the navy has been so busily employed. At Mare Island during my long service there, particularly during the great railroad strike, the papers contained many statements said to have been obtained in my office; most, if not all, of these reports were harmless, readable articles on the operations of the several naval detachments serving for the preservation of law and order. During my two years' service at the Boston station there was seldom a day passed without receiving visits from the representatives of the several Boston papers, and, during the Spanish-American war, the navy yard there was seldom without newspaper reporters. I found them to be polite and gentlemanly at all times, and whatever information or news I could reasonably impart I gave them.

"I have often interpreted to a number of them the laws and regulations for the navy by attempting to answer their numerous questions relating to the duties and responsibilities of the several grades of officers throughout a fleet of vessels, from the commander-in-chief to the lowest rate among the crew.

"When the news of our navy's success at Manila and again at Santiago reached Boston the people there were not behind the rest of the United States in giving honor and praise to the navy and to the commanders-in-chief of the fleets. The enthusiasm of the population in praise and honor for the officers and men engaged at Santiago lasted for some time until later, when the troubles commenced as to where the credit and honors should go for the success of this engagement. It is no news to the navy to say that where all do their duties, the first honors for success go to the officer in chief command. Censure for failure also belongs to him.

Denies Part of Interview.

"The newspaper cutting in question contains a statement in which it is said that I made a comparison between Schley and Sampson unfavorable to Schley. The word 'respected,' as used by the reporter, is seldom or never employed by navy men in comparing the qualities possessed by officers, and I am sure I could never have said this, as he reports, nor said that Schley had the reputation of being nervous and hot-headed in the naval academy.

"One may say an officer stands higher in his class, if true; another may stand higher in scientific attainments, while another be distinguished for eminent diplomatic and social qualities, while all under discussion are of good standing and proficient in their necessary professional calling.

"I have no recollection of the gentleman representing the Boston Record and I do not approve of his public statement as mine. I cannot say that I have not discussed with acquaintances matters published in the newspapers relating to our navy's success as well as the unfortunate disputes so widely commented on. There are few or no persons in the navy or in our country who have not daily discussed these newspaper articles.

"From the papers it appears that Admiral Schley has strong doubts as to my fitness to fairly judge this case with Admirals Dewey and Benham. As it is a case of grave importance to those concerned and to the country, I am desirous of giving my little help to clear away the troubles. The duties of members of courts-martial and courts of inquiry are not sought or desired by officers. While I feel highly honored by the department's selection of myself for this duty, it is anything but a pleasant task to sit in judgment on brother officers.

Submits Question to Department.

"However, the honor of the selection nor the unpleasantness of court duties do not enter into the reasons for my now writing to say to you, personally, three things—viz.:

"First—To reassure you that I am not responsible for and did not give out such an interview as is alleged in the dispatches from Boston and as stated in the newspapers to have been mentioned by Admiral Schley in a recent letter to the department.

"Second—If, however, the department feels that the cause of the navy and of justice will be better served by relieving me from duty on the court I am entirely ready to withdraw voluntarily or to have the department relieve me upon its own initiative.

"Third—If, on the other hand, the department, knowing all the circumstances, desires that I should perform the duty, I am entirely ready to perform it, and can, upon my conscience and oath, do my duty as a member of the court without partiality,' as the law requires.

H. L. HOWISON,
"Rear Admiral U. S. Navy."

Reply of Acting Secretary.

"Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, 1901.—Dear Admiral: Your personal letter of the 24th deserves an immediate reply. You say substantially that there is no foundation for the statements attributed to you as having been set forth in an interview afterward published in the Boston Record and lately made the subject of a communication from Rear Admiral Schley to the department. You evidently have read the correspondence between the Admiral and the department as published last week in the newspapers.

"The department, let me assure you, has no purpose of relieving you of this duty. It has implicit confidence in your sense of justice and fair-mindedness. Should the counsel for Rear Admiral Schley proceed to offer to the court objection to you it will be for the court itself to decide the question of your competency to sit as a member.

"Were your letter official, instead of being merely personal, I should refer it to the Judge Advocate of the court, to be laid before the court. I would like to know if you have any objection to my giving to the public your frank and manly letter in the event that it shall seem desirable to do so. What you have said only confirms me in the belief that the department has been fortunate in selecting you as the third member of the court.

"FRANK W. HACKETT."

Three More Witnesses Summoned.

The naval orders of today contain the names of three persons, designated as witnesses in the coming inquiry. They are Lieutenant John Hood of the Indiana; Lieutenant James G. Doyle, who, according to a cablegram received today from Admiral Remey, at Cavite, has been detached from the New York and ordered home; and Chaplain W. T. Helms, now on the Buffalo, who has been ordered home immediately.

WOOD TELLS OF CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Governor Insists Island Must Have Entry to Markets of United States.

PROSPERITY AT STAKE.

Report in Thirteen Volumes Is Received at War Department in Washington.

GOOD PROGRESS IS MADE.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—General Leonard Wood's annual report has just been received by the War department. This report is one of the most valuable yet received from Cuba and is really more than an annual report, as it deals comprehensively with the entire government of Cuba under American control.

The report consists of thirteen immense volumes, covering the following subjects: Personal report of General Wood, civil orders, State and government, report of chief sanitary officer and chief surgeon, finance, agriculture, commerce and industry, justice, public instruction, public works (two volumes), engineers (two volumes), and general sanitation.

General Wood reviews the work accomplished in each of the civil departments. He makes the important declaration that Cuba must have better commercial relations with the United States if the island is to live and prosper. He says:

"The great desire of Cuba today is to obtain a reduction on the import duties of Cuban products into the United States, and strong efforts are being made in this direction.

Must Have Market for Products.

"All far-seeing business-men realize that Cuba's prosperity and advancement depend absolutely upon her commercial relations with the United States, where her two main products have their principal markets. High duties against Cuban products mean that the development of Cuba will be slow, if at all."

General Wood says that few police are required in many Cuban towns and recent orders call for a general reduction of State aid, which will terminate with the withdrawal of all assistance. He comments upon the revenues of the municipalities, saying:

"After the harvesting of the first large sugar crop since the war, which will be completed the coming spring, together with the gathering and sale of tobacco, coffee, cocoa, and other products of the island, it is believed that the municipalities will be able to assume a large proportion of the burden now borne by the State, and that as a result of this increased municipal revenue the general revenues of the island will be available to a greater extent for public works, of general utility, such as constructing roads, dredging harbors, etc.

"The administration and conduct of the prisons was one of the worst features of the former government of Cuba," says General Wood, who declares that they were simply medieval prison-houses. He says Cuba needs a modern prison for long term prisoners and that it should be situated in the country near Havana. He also reports that upon the advent of the American occupation the hospitals of Cuba were found to be hospitals only in name. They have been greatly improved and are now all controlled by the general government.

Hospital for Lepers Wanted.

The report says that leprosy is generally distributed throughout the island of Cuba, but that the number of cases is small and that the general type is not malignant. "On my first general inspection of the island," says General Wood, "I found lepers in many of the larger hospitals. Steps are being taken to find a suitable location, preferably on some island off the coast, to which all lepers of the island can be transferred."

General Wood details his work in securing a general plan for municipal elections, recites the appointment of a commission to draw up rules and regulations to govern the elections and adds:

"The elections as a whole resulted in the extreme and revolutionary element being selected. In many cases the men elected found themselves confronted with difficulties from the outset of their administration. They had made promises which they could not fulfill and as a result their popularity was shortlived and complaint and fault finding were extensive.

Municipal Management Careless.

"The Secretary of Finance informs me that only a comparatively small portion of the municipalities are keeping their accounts as they should be kept. By constant exercise of the supervision referred to the municipal administrations have been secured against serious losses or confusion, but the indications are clear that without this supervision and watchfulness and constant untangling serious confusion would have arisen, confusion which would have jeopardized the municipal governments in question."

The absence from the report of any account of the work of the constitutional convention and the difficulties encountered with the Platt amendment is particularly noticeable. General Wood explains the call for the convention and remarks:

"The election of delegates was without disturbance, and I regret to say without that general interest which I had hoped to see aroused. The contest was entirely one-sided, the vote cast being comparatively small, and the conservative element displaying practically no activity or interest in the campaign."

Rural Guard Can Maintain Order.

General Wood gives a history of the rural guard of Cuba and expressed the opinion that as now organized it will be fully able to maintain order in the island even after the withdrawal of American troops.

In reviewing the work of the Department of Justice he says:

"The weakest portion of the entire government has been in its courts, and, unless this weakness can be corrected and the correction vigorously maintained, no free government can exist in this island. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this point as it is of vital importance."

General Wood recommends the establishment of agricultural banks in Cuba to loan money at reasonable rates to planters, farmers, and stock raisers. He says the work of the auditing department has been extremely difficult. The amount of work called for by the Senate resolutions was enormous and entailed a considerable additional expense amounting to over $15,000.

Postal Frauds Are Recalled.

He refers to the arrest of Neely, Rathbone, and others, saying:

"Mr. Rathbone was succeeded by M. C. Fosnes as Director General of Posts. The frauds and irregularities were brought to a summary conclusion and at present the department of posts is turning in much larger receipts to the general government, and is, I believe, being ably and efficiently administered. The irregularities disclosed in investigation were scandalous in character and I believe indicated a conspiracy systematically to defraud the island government."

The report deals extensively with the public school system of the island. General Wood comments upon the criticisms of the failure to provide American teachers and declares that it would be a mistake to do so, as they do not speak Spanish. The report shows an expenditure monthly of $300,000 for public instruction, and General Wood, while acknowledging that the schools are far from what he hopes to make them, says they are in efficient operation.

He reports that under the direction of the department of public works, harbors have been improved, new roads built, and much sanitary dredging carried out.

Last chance. Diamonds at summer prices. Easy terms. Loftis Bros., 105 State street.

MISSOURI MAN HUNT VAIN

NEGRO MURDERER STILL ELUDES PURSUING POSSES.

Will Francis, Slayer of White Woman, Escapes Again and Interest Is Abating — Sheriff Makes a Systematic Search of Colored Settlements—Texas County Rises Against Blacks, Seeking to Lynch One and Drive Rest from the Country.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 30.—Will Francis, the negro who murdered Miss Mary Henderson at the home of her brother-in-law, Chap Hyatt, near Columbus, Mo., Tuesday afternoon, is still at large and his pursuers reluctantly admit he has eluded them and probably left the country. Every clew has been traced to an unsuccessful conclusion and interest in the chase is now at a low ebb.

Tonight word was received at Holden that a negro who answers the description of Francis was seen at the Sankey schoolhouse. It is reported the negro has been staying in the deserted schoolhouse and had asked for food at the home of Harlan Smith, a farmer near there. A posse from Holden started for the schoolhouse.

The posse did not find the negro at the Sankey Schoolhouse, but learned he had boarded a westbound Missouri Pacific train three miles west of Holden. A telegram to the conductor was sent to Pleasant Hill. The conductor wired back that the negro rode ten miles and jumped off near Trasburg, where there is a dense forest. A posse from Holden immediately started for the neighborhood in which the negro is supposed to be in hiding.

Negro Hunt in Texas.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 30.—Collin County, particularly McKinney, the county seat, thirty miles north of Dallas, is conducting a man hunt with the intention of lynching the fugitive, a negro, who last night entered the home of Mrs. Shackleford, a white woman, within two squares of the Sheriff's office, and attacked her. She screamed and the man fled after a struggle.

Hundreds of men are scouring Collin, Dallas, Hunt, and Denton Counties. The negroes of McKinney have been given notice to leave the town, and there is said to be a panic among them. A serious race conflict is feared.

Negro Driven from Town.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—W. L. Jones, a negro, who has seen years of service in the United States navy, and who is still in service, and on sick leave, has come to Memphis from Wynne, Ark., after having been strung up, publicly whipped, and given an hour to leave town. As evidence he carries two notes, which are in the shape of warnings to leave, and stripes all over his back, the result of the whipping. He served on the Kearsarge, the Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Massachusetts.

Jones gave advice to the father of a negro who had been sentenced to hang. Jones advised that the jury's verdict was not valid, as the jury was composed of all white men. Jones was followed home, and a mob waited on him, telling him that he would be forced to leave. Jones refused to go. Yesterday he was decoyed to a remote spot and strung up and given the lashing. A suggestion was made to lynch Jones, but a constable quieted things on the promise of Jones to leave. He caught the first train for Memphis. Jones says he will appeal to Washington.

Ask President to Stop Lynchings.

Oklahoma City, Ok. T., Aug. 30.—An appeal to President McKinley for protection for the negroes who are being lynched was formulated and indorsed by the Negro Territorial Baptist Sunday School convention, which is in session in this city.

White Boy Saved from Mob.

Ardmore, I. T., Aug. 30.—Deputy United States Marshals brought Don Petty, aged 16 years, from Tishomingo today and thwarted the mob which was threatening to lynch him. Petty is charged with having attacked May Bells, a 5-year-old girl.

DEMOCRATS REFUSE TO HEAR SPEECH FRIENDLY TO NEGRO.

Delegates to Virginia Constitutional Convention Leave the Hall When J. S. Summers Champions Cause.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Many of the Democratic delegates to the constitutional convention left the hall today when J. S. Summers, the veteran Republican, denounced the burning of negroes at the stake.

Colonel Summers was continuing his argument in opposition to the preamble to the proposed constitution. He spoke vigorously, and was frequently hissed from the galleries, which were packed.

One gallery alone was occupied by colored people. When the speaker finished his plea against disfranchising the negroes they applauded vigorously. The old Colonel turned to the gallery and, dramatically pointing his finger at them in warning, said:

"Stop that! This is the funeral of your liberties."

During his remarks today many white women, who yesterday turned their backs upon him, left the hall.

PORTO RICAN GOVERNOR NAMED.

William H. Hunt of Montana Is Appointed as Chief Officer for the Island.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—The President today appointed William H. Hunt of Montana to be Governor of Porto Rico.

The President also made the following appointments:

Colonel Artillery Corps—John L. Tiernon.

Lieutenant Colonels Artillery—George S. Grimes, John M. K. Davis.

Majors Artillery—Alexander B. Dyer, Medorem Crawford, Graland N. Whistler, Albert S. Cummins, Henry A. Reed.

Captains Artillery—Philip R. Ward, Winfield S. Overton, Mervyn C. Buckley, Erale D. A. Pearce, Arthur S. Conklin, Benjamin M. Koehler, James F. Brady, Hugh La F. Applewhite, Roderick L. Carmichael, Andrew Moses, Thomas Q. Ashburn, Sam F. Bottoms, Willard D. Newbill, Harold E. Cloke, Samuel C. Vestal, Thomas H. R. McIntyre, Richard H. McMaster.

Justice—George B. Adams of New York to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

DE LIMA CASE IS DECIDED.

Controller of the Treasury Rules That Judgment Can Be Paid Out of General Fund.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—Controller of the Treasury Treadwell has rendered a decision which disposes of the famous De Lima case. He holds that under the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court the judgment obtained by De Lima & Co. for $14,507 from the United States on account of duties paid by them on goods shipped from Porto Rico to the United States between the date of the ratification of the treaty of Paris and that of the approval of the Foraker act may be paid out of the general appropriation of the Treasury department without any further action by Congress.

CAPT. FORSYTH IS SURPRISED.

Naval Officer Declines to Discuss Alleged Interview Over Sampson-Schley Case.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 30.—Captain James Forsyth, U. S. N., when asked tonight as to the authenticity of an alleged interview regarding the Sampson-Schley controversy, said:

"Yes, I have seen the interview in the papers, and I assure you it was as much a surprise to me as to any one."

"Then it was not yours?"

"I tell you it was as much a surprise to me as to any one. Now, I hope you won't ask me to say any more."

O'NEILL GIVEN HIS HOME BEAT.

New York Policeman Who Defies Devery Is Ahead in the Game.

WILL NOT PAY HIS FINE.

Rank and File of the Department Back Patrolman in His Charges.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE DAY.

New York, Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Policeman Edward O'Neill, who defied Deputy Commissioner Devery to his face in the "Big Chief's" courtroom on Thursday, declaring that he wouldn't stand for a thirty days' fine and that Devery wouldn't "break him," has come out ahead so far. Police Commissioner Murphy has transferred him back from the East Fifty-first Street Station to Tremont, where O'Neill's home is.

Devery says: "I'll prefer charges against that man for insubordination." He hasn't done so yet. Colonel Murphy can't tell whether he will entertain such charges until he gets them.

Nobody seems to believe that Commissioner Murphy will enforce the fine which Devery imposed on O'Neill, and it may be said confidently that Colonel Murphy will not "break" O'Neill.

O'Neill has to all outward appearance the backing of the rank and file of the department in his "shake down" charges and defiance of Deputy Commissioner Devery.

Sticks to His Story.

"What I said about the shake down goes," said Patrolman O'Neill, while on his beat at Fifth avenue and Fifty-fourth street tonight.

"Of course Deputy Commissioner Devery is not the man who came to me and demanded money. He's not such a fool as that. A man in the police department, who was what you might call a traveling commissioner, a man who is undoubtedly in touch with the heads of the department, came to me and told me that if I would put up the necessary amount I could get a beat which would be satisfactory to me. I wouldn't, and was shifted around. That's the way it is all through the department. Thieves, divekeepers, and gamblers are not the only ones that are shaken down.

"It's pretty tough when the heads of the department shake down the men under them, but that is the system in vogue in the police department in the City of New York today.

How Officers Are Punished.

"Men having court and other snap details have been known to get those jobs through their pull, or through financial influence after being on the force for only a year or two, while other men who are square and honest are compelled to walk the pavement for years simply because they will not subscribe to the police fund.

"Police Commissioner Murphy, I think, is honest, but he is merely a figurehead. Devery is the man that runs things. I do not care to express my opinion of him. I again 'stand pat' on what I said when I was before Devery on Thursday afternoon."

Devery Questions O'Neill.

O'Neill went to Colonel Murphy's office this morning and was there for some time. Devery came in and after awhile the reporters were called in. Colonel Murphy had four or five typewritten sheets of paper at his hand.

"Officer O'Neill has made a statement to me about the articles in the newspapers," said the Colonel, "but I have a few more questions to ask him."

Then he turned to O'Neill.

"Were you ever asked by Devery for money for transfers?" he asked.

"No, sir," replied O'Neill, promptly.

"That's all," said Colonel Murphy. O'Neill turned to go. Devery leaned out of his chair and made a great show of being calm.

"Wait a minute," he said. "I've a question to ask you. Did I ever try to shake you down?"

"No, sir."

"Well, why did you make any such statements as you did yesterday?"

"Because I was approached and was asked for money for a transfer."

"By whom were you approached?"

"I don't know where it went to."

"I want the press to know that you won't tell who this man was that approached you. You are in duty bound to let us know this and you won't."

O'Neill made no answer to this.

ILLINOIS GIRL PREVENTS 33 PRISONERS FROM ESCAPING.

James Johnston, Alleged Murderer, Thwarted in Plan to Empty Edwardsville Jail.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 30.—Katherine Hots, daughter of Jailer Hots prevented the success of an attempt to deliver thirty-three prisoners from the Madison County Jail at Edwardsville, Ill., made tonight by James Johnston, under indictment for murder. The girl discovered the men in the act and her screams brought aid.

Seventeen of the 33 prisoners reached the main corridor of the jail, and there kept the Sheriff, his deputies, Turnkey Threadley, and a large number of citizens at bay for three hours.

The City Fire department was finally called in and after turning on a half a dozen streams of water the prisoners cried for mercy. They were then handcuffed and returned to their cells.

SUED IN TWO COURTS AT ONCE.

Benjamin Feinburg Appeals to Judge Dunne, Who Issues Restraining Order on Justices.

Benjamin Feinberg, 131 De Koven street, objected to being made defendant in two justice courts at the same hour. He appealed to Judge Dunne for relief, and an injunction was issued restraining the further prosecution of the two cases, one set before Justice Martin down-town and the other before Justice Scholes at Rogers Park. The matter of a chattel mortgage, which is the basis of both the justice court suits, will be investigated before the hearings will be allowed to proceed. Feinberg alleges that the defendant in the injunction suit, Max Pervoskin, has a grudge which he is attempting to satisfy by the suits before the justices of the peace.

IMPORTANT WITNESS FOUND.

Man Who Was at the Helm of the Texas in Santiago Battle Is Eager to Tell Story.

New York, Aug. 30.—Gustaf E. Claeson, who was at the helm of the battleship Texas on the day of the battle of Santiago, and for whom the Judge Advocate of the navy has been searching, lives in Brooklyn.

Claeson is a Swede by birth and 35 years of age. In an interview tonight he said he expected to be called as a witness before the court of inquiry. Referring to the movements of the vessels on July 3, 1898, he said:

"Commodore Schley potted the signal, 'The enemy is escaping.' All the ships directed their courses toward the enemy. The Texas, Iowa, and Gloucester were the first to get down to business."

He also said he had been anxious for three years to tell all he knew about that battle and the work of the Brooklyn, and that he would be glad to have that opportunity.

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, Alleged Murderer,
lan to Empty Edwards-

Aug. 30.—Katherine Hots,
Hots prevented the suc-
pt to deliver thirty-three
e Madison County Jail at
made tonight by James
dictment for murder. The
men in the act and her
aid.
33 prisoners reached the
he jail, and there kept the
, Turnkey Threadley, and
citizens at bay for three

department was finally
turning on a half a dozen
the prisoners cried for
then handcuffed and re-

COURTS AT ONCE.

burg Appeals to Judge
Issues Restraining
on Justices.

131 De Koven street,
ade defendant in two jus-
same hour. He appealed
relief, and an injunction
ing the further prosecu-
es, one set before Justice
and the other before Jus-
ers Park. The matter of
which is the basis of both
uits, will be investigated
will be allowed to pro-
ses that the defendant in
. Max Pervoskin, has a
attempting to satisfy by
Justices of the peace.

WITNESS FOUND.

the Helm of the Texas
Battle Is Eager to
Story.

30.—Gustaf E. Claeson,
of the battleship Texas
ttle of Santiago, and for
vocate of the navy has
in Brooklyn.
s by birth and 35 years of
ter tonight he said he ex-
as a witness before the
Referring to the move-
on July 3, 1898, he said:
ley posted the signal,
ning.' All the ships di-
toward the enemy. The
nconster were the first

had been anxious for
he knew about that bat-
the Brooklyn, and that
have that opportunity.

BRITISH PREMIER MAY RESIGN POST

Story That Salisbury Will Quit After Coronation Is Again Revived.

EXCITES TALK IN LONDON

Foreign Affairs No Longer Require His Presence in the Cabinet.

STORY IS NOT CREDITED.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Pall Mall Gazette, which seven years ago announced Mr. Gladstone's retirement as Prime Minister, gives prominence to an article today stating what has often been said of late, that the Marquis of Salisbury will retire as Premier after the coronation ceremonies. It says the deciding factor in this matter has been the success of Lord Lansdowne as the Foreign office, which has removed one of Lord Salisbury's heaviest solicitudes.

Supporting the news editorially, the Pall Mall Gazette says:

"The facts square with our own knowledge to the extent that the colonist party should prepare for a new premiership."

Not Generally Credited.

The Gazette's story is not generally credited in political circles, although it is discussed with no little interest. An official who has been more closely associated with Lord Salisbury than any one else for over thirty years said today:

"I have not heard a single word from Lord Salisbury or his friends to justify this latest resurrection of the retirement rumor. It is true Lord Salisbury is getting old, but he is now relieved of the bulk of the dull foreign affairs, which were formerly so trying.

"I do not think he is eager to retire, and, what is more to the point, I feel certain the party would not allow it unless age made far greater inroads on his health than it has at present.

"I think you will find Lord Salisbury Premier so long as his health lasts and a Unionist government is in power.

"Personally, he has pursuits to which he desires to devote his leisure. Indeed, I believe he would feel life lost without a certain amount of statesmanship to occupy his energy."

It is officially announced that Prime Minister Salisbury will leave England for his accustomed visit to the continent the third week in September.

Discredited in the Circles.

[Copyright: 1901: By the New York Tribune.]

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 31, 3 a. m.—Anybody might have invented the rumor of the impending resignation of Lord Salisbury when it was printed yesterday, with qualifying clause that he would probably remain in office until after the coronation.

The retirement of the prime Minister is unlikely with the King absent on the continent, and is not expected a year by anybody in touch with public.

There were well-grounded reports six months ago that Lord Salisbury would withdraw from office at the close of the session in August, but he was induced to remain in harness because it was difficult and inconvenient to reorganize the Cabinet. His health has improved meanwhile, and the conduct of the government is less burdensome than it was. Lord Lansdowne has done well in the Foreign office, Arthur Balfour manages the business of the House of Commons satisfactorily.

Salisbury Not Overworked.

Lord Salisbury is not overworked, and members of his family in particular are bent upon having him remain as long as possible.

It is, indeed, easier for Lord Salisbury to stay in than to get out, for settling the complex question of succession, and it is more convenient for the country. The only new feature of this twice told tale is the eagerness of a good many people to have his succession decided while Mr. Chamberlain has his work cut out for him in South Africa. These timorous politicians are afraid Balfour may accept a peerage and leave Chamberlain a free lead in the House of Commons. Consequently they are persuaded that Lord Salisbury, if he resigns at all, might as well do it quickly, that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach can lead the House, and Chamberlain be left to whittle the thistles of the Colonial office.

A veteran in the civil service assures me that there is nothing in the story that Lord Salisbury is going out. I. N. F.

PEKIN UNIVERSITY REOPEN.

Professor Allerdyce, Former President, Authorized to Employ Teachers and Receive Students.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PEKIN, Aug. 31.—Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have authorized Professor Allerdyce, formerly of the imperial university, to reoccupy the university buildings with students. They promise to pay salaries of the teachers although no organization of the university is possible until the return of the court.

Minister Conger gave a farewell dinner last evening to Mr. Rockhill, the American Special Commissioner, who is soon to return to the United States.

In order to facilitate justice to American missionary who has been assisted the police in maintaining order in his locality since it was transferred to the Chinese, was instrumental yesterday in causing the arrest of several members of the Yamen of Hu-Yu-Fen, the former Governor of the Province of Chili and present Governor of Pekin. These men had committed an assault on a Chinese shop.

Afterward, on complaint of Hu-Yu-Fen, the missionary, who was accused of governor of molestation and interference, was reprimanded by Mr. Conger, the American Minister.

Owing to the activity of brigands Hu-Yu-Fen is permitted to patrol the city with Chinese soldiers within the seven-mile limit. A band of twenty-eight brigands was captured at West City. Another expedition started for the same locality today.

Chinese Captain Decapitated.

LONDON, Aug. 31, 3 a. m.—The Shanghai of the guard on the occasion of the Chu-Chau massacre has been decapitated, says a dispatch to the Times from Shanghai, and the Governor promises to punish four others concerned."

WINNIPEG TAKES THE SOPS.

Catholics of Manitoba Capitulate, the City's Terms for a Settlement.

Winnipeg, Aug. 30.—The Catholics practically accepted the terms for settlement of the school question in Winnipeg. Catholic schools will come in under control of the public board.

DID THIS MAN AND WOMAN EXIST?

[Adam and Eve and their children, from a painting in Raphael's series in the Vatican.]

Chicago is not yet ready to fold the covers of the Old Testament and relegate the story of Adam and Eve to the dusty shelves where the busy practical world lies since has stored away the stories of William Tell and Santa Claus.

It remained for Chicago through Professor George Dorsey of the Field Columbian Museum to take exceptions to Professor W. J. McGee on Thursday when he attacked the story in his paper before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Denver, Colo. And yesterday Chicago, by the voices of its ministers, its doctors, and its merchants, indorsed Professor Dorsey and agreed to stand by the story until something of greater weight than Professor McGee's opinion comes along to upturn the faith taught by mothers and grandmothers as far back as man's memory can reach.

"Why, McGee is way off, no matter how you look at it," said a minister, "for if I remember rightly there was a flood somewhere along the centuries, and when he says that the human race could not have descended from Adam and Eve he should continue and take a shot at Noah and the flood. McGee is not consistent."

"I don't know whether the story is true or not," said the Rev. Frank Crane of the Hyde Park Methodist Church last night, "and to tell the truth, I don't care. All such nonsensical talk as that at Denver can never take from the story its religious worth and make it seem aught but of value to me. All kinds of literature went into making the Bible inspired, poetry, didactics, history, and tradition. Each has its value and each its truth. There is no man living and never will be who can come out and show me that the story of Adam and Eve is not true. But even if it were not true, it teaches a wonderfully beautiful lesson, that of obedience and the misery of disobedience. For men in such a convention to talk on such a subject is like a lot of hens cackling. It is as bad for men of science to hold such debates as for men of the ministry to talk on the intricacies of some unknown scientific experiment."

This view of Dr. Crane was less strongly voiced by Dr. Robert D. Sheppard, formerly a minister of the Rock River conference, and now treasurer of the Northwestern University.

"I agree with Dr. Dorsey," said Dr. Sheppard, with a chuckle, "and I am not willing to say anything further. He seems to have been the right man in the right place."

"This matter must be thoroughly sifted in the light of research," said Dr. C. J. Little, President of the Garrett Biblical Institute, "for at present opinions vary, and whatever a man says is apt to be misconstrued, unless he is willing to come out flat-footed either for or against the story."

Like the Methodist Church, the Episcopal Church is a unit for the story. Ministers of that faith do not look with favor on any movement that tends to throw down early biblical history.

"The faith of this church," said Bishop Anderson, "is that 'God created the heavens and the earth and all that is therein,' and leaves the rest to the individual. Our children and our grandchildren will be taught the same old story in the same old way."

"The Episcopal Church has always held its belief in the stories of the early days," said the Rev. Edward A. Larrabee of the Church of the Ascension, "and such criticism will not affect it. Such meetings simply go to show that German rationalism can run riot and is gaining in strength. The tide will change in time, and the good will be sifted out. We do not need to dread such findings. The story will stand the light of investigation."

Shoulder to shoulder with the Episcopal and the Methodist Churches, the Baptist takes its place in favor of holding to the old story.

"When some one can prove to me that the story is incorrect I will cease to believe it," said the Rev. John T. Christian of the La Salle Avenue Baptist Church. "This has not been done, and never will be done. In fact, if there were a canvass made of the men in that convention, I do not believe a majority would favor the upturning of the old faith for this new wrinkle. I believe in the story of Adam and Eve from beginning to end. It carries a deep meaning which its authenticity does not affect. The minute stories of this kind are proved false I will give up the ministry and take to law."

"What difference does it make now that we are here?" asks Alpheus M. Smith of the Theosophical society.

"We believe that Adam and Eve existed; the serpent may have been allegorical," said Mrs. Bicknell Young, a reader in the Second Church of Christ, Scientist. "Both are types and we must accept them as such, but they existed in spite of all findings to the contrary."

Of the many merchants, lawyers, and doctors seen, Dr. G. Frank Lydston says: "Most assuredly I do not believe that the human race descended from an original pair of human beings. The majority of scientists have long since repudiated the theory. The human race began with a lower species. As to religious thought, I do not think either theory will influence it to any extent."

"I accept the Adam and Eve theory," said Arthur B. Farwell, "for I prefer it to the idea that we descended from monkeys. I am a pretty good churchman and was brought up that way. The belief in the original pair satisfies me."

SULTAN SAYS HE IS RIGHT.

NOTE SENT TO ALL TURKISH EMBASSIES IN EUROPE.

Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs Incriminates the French Ambassador and Justifies the Refusal to Accede to the Demands Made by M. Constans—Religious Orders from France to Be Taxed as the First Retaliatory Measure.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The Sultan, through Tewfik Pasha, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a circular to the representatives of the Porte in Europe, in which he incriminates M. Constans, the French Ambassador, in the present dispute and justifies his own action.

The fête which was to have been generally held in Paris tomorrow in honor of the anniversary of the accession of the Sultan to the throne of Turkey has been suppressed. Sultan Abdul Hamid II. succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his elder brother, Sultan Murad V., on Aug. 31, 1876.

Sultan's First Retaliation.

The Sultan's first retaliation against France is the publication of an irade withdrawing the concessions and tax exemptions from the French religious community at Beyrout, Syria. The French communities at Jerusalem are also taxed.

The Sultan notified M. Constans before the latter's departure from Constantinople that he intended to tax the French religious orders in his dominions. The Sultan added that it would come with bad grace on the part of France to wish to prevent such action in view of the law of associations.

M. Constans told a friend today that the latest news in regard to the Turkish difficulty satisfied him that a settlement would be reached within eight days. For that reason he will postpone a trip he had in view.

After the Czar's Visit.

It is understood that the French government will take no active measures to coerce the Sultan until after the Czar's visit to France, in order that nothing may occur to mar the festivities attending that event.

Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador to France, who is residing in Switzerland, has made a flying trip to Paris to have an interview with M. Constans, the French Ambassador to Turkey. He came incognito, in order to avoid being handed his passports. What transpired at the interview is not known, but it is believed it will lead to a modification of the situation.

French Patience Wearing Out.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 31, 3 a. m.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says that the Franco-Turkish difference has been steadily misrepresented by false rumors. For instance, despite reports that the Sultan ordered his Ambassador not to return to Paris, it is a fact that Munir Bey was in the city on Thursday and had a long interview with M. Constans.

There may, however, be a rupture at any moment, as the Sultan is fast wearing out the patience of the French Foreign office.

The Sultan's recent measures against French religious orders in Turkey is really part of his new policy of Ottoman nationalism.

CZAR STARTS FOR COPENHAGEN.

Russian Emperor, with the Czarina and the Children, Embarks on the Imperial Yacht.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—The Czar and Czarina, with the children and suite, sailed from Cronstadt for Copenhagen this afternoon on board the imperial yacht Standart. The party will remain at Copenhagen for a few days, and will then go to Kiel, from which place the Czarina and the children will go to visit her Majesty's sister, Princess Henry of Prussia.

The Czar will go alone to Dantzig to witness the German naval maneuvers, after which he will return to Kiel, where he will be rejoined by the Czarina, and both will go to Dunkirk.

The program which has already been announced will then be carried out. The Czar and Czarina will then return to Dunkirk and Kiel, proceeding thence with their daughters to Spala.

Action by Marseilles Council.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

MARSEILLES, Aug. 30.—The Council has passed by an almost unanimous vote a resolution expressing the hope that the coming visit of the Czar to France will facilitate the commercial relations between France and Russia and aid in the development of social progress and universal peace. There was a strong Socialist opposition to the resolution, but it was adopted nevertheless.

FRENCH PRAISE FOR AMERICA.

Minister of War Andre and Commander Hawley of the Hartford Exchange Courtesies.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Aug. 30.—General Andre, the French Minister of War, who yesterday visited the United States training ship Hartford at La Rochelle, inspected the vessel and complimented the sailors and apprentices on their appearance and smartness.

Commander Hawley of the Hartford replied that he would inform his government of the unexpected visit of the French War Minister, which he calculated would cement the friendship of the two countries.

The band of the Hartford played the "Marseillaise" and "America."

A banquet was given in the evening, at which all the French Admirals and Generals were present, and to which the American officers were invited. General Andre sat with Admiral Menard, commanding the northern squadron, on his right and Commander Hawley on his left.

ITALY AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

Tribuna at Rome, Replying to American Criticism, Says Every Effort Is Made to Suppress Traffic.

ROME, Aug. 30.—Replying to an American consular criticism of the Italian treatment of the slave traffic in Erythrea, Italian East Africa, the Tribuna contends that the government is doing all it can to suppress slave trading, but that, as the Red Sea coast is most difficult to patrol, some of the traders escape. Italy regrets this, the Tribuna says, and is striving to remedy the evil.

Charged with Selling Small Fish.

Warrants were procured before Justice Kersten in the Chicago Avenue Police Court yesterday morning for the arrest of P. J. Klassen, 822 North avenue, and I. Sonnenshine, 652 Sedgwick street, on the charge of violating the State fish laws. Klassen is charged with selling yellow ring perch under eight inches in length and Sonnenshine with selling black bass under eleven inches in length.

PLAN TO REACH POLE FAILS

RUSSIAN ICE CRUSHING BOAT ON HOMEWARD VOYAGE.

Admiral Makaroff, Who Attempts to Break Through the Ice Pack of the Polar Seas with a Newly Designed Vessel, Convinced of the Futility of the Effort—Meets the Baldwin Expedition on Its Way North to Franz Josef Land.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

HAMMERFEST, Norway, Aug. 30.—The Russian expedition in search of the north pole has been abandoned and Admiral Makaroff, with his ice-breaking steamer Ermak, on which the expedition sailed, is on its return voyage.

The steamer Frithjof, which arrived here yesterday after having successfully landed the Baldwin-Zeigler arctic expedition at Camp Zeigler, on Alger Island, spoke the steamer Ermak three weeks ago on its way up. Admiral Makaroff and Explorer Baldwin met, and the Admiral stated that his experience had convinced him that it was impossible for the ice crusher Ermak to force a way through the polar ice. He had therefore given up the attempt and was then homeward bound.

The ice-crushing steamer Ermak was built by the Russian government and was specially designed for the purpose of crushing ice in the winter harbors. The vessel has been subjected to the severest tests, and has steamed its way through ice eighteen feet thick.

Admiral Makaroff conceived the idea of using the Ermak in an attempt to reach the north pole, and succeeded in impressing his views on the Russian government. He was given permission to try, and the steamer was fitted out for a voyage into the polar sea.

Admiral Makaroff depended for success in making his way toward the pole solely upon the ice-crushing power of the Ermak. His expedition was sent out by the Russian government more as an experiment than as an organized effort to reach the pole.

NEW MANILA PARTY PLATFORM.

Nationalists Favor Independence of the Philippines Under United States Protectorate.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

MANILA, Aug. 30.—The Nationalist party, which was formed recently, today presented a copy of the platform of that organization to Governor Taft. The platform, in brief, advocates the earliest and most ample autonomy and the independence of the Philippines, when the time is opportune, under an American protectorate. It proposes the encouragement of higher education and industrial and commercial expansion.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

ROME—The Pope celebrated in Latin verse the inauguration yesterday on the summit of Mount Caprre, near Carpinate, his birthplace, of a gigantic cross. The ceremony took place in the presence of Mgr. Tornielli, members of the Recci family, and numerous spectators.

SANTIAGO, CHILE—Congress has ratified the nomination of Don Jerman Riesco as future President of Chile. He will assume office on Sept. 18.

PARIS—It is stated that Ruggiero Leoncavallo, the operatic composer, will establish an international theater on the Champs Elysées.

PRETORIA—Permission has been granted to the Ginsburg mine to resume operations with forty or fifty stamps.

BOER REFUGEES DYING RAPIDLY.

Heavy Mortality Rate Reported from British Detention Camps.

MOST OF THEM CHILDREN.

In July There Were 1,067 Deaths, 860 Being Under 12 Years of Age.

MAY BE REMOVED TO COAST.

[Copyright: 1901: By the New York Tribune.]

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 31, 3 a. m.—The Standard this morning prints a startling story on the heavy death rate in the Boer refuge camps in the Transvaal.

The British have collected in these camps 62,479 men, women, and children. Of this number 1,067 died in the month of July, 860 of the deaths being of children under 12 years of age.

The Standard's report, as a matter of fact, largely bears out Miss Hobhouse in her contention that the terrible death rate among the Boer children has been in a measure due to the aggregation of great numbers in camps. The unsanitary habits of the Boers are probably comparatively harmless to a scattered pastoral population, but when the refugees are crowded together under entirely new conditions the difficulties of inducing mothers to observe ordinary rules of hygiene may well lead to disaster.

At the beginning of August there were 100,000 persons in the concentration camps in the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

A correspondent of the Morning Post asserts that the Boer refugees get eighteen pounds in rations per head, as against twelve pounds per head given to British loyalists, and he recommends as politically and economically advisable that the Boers be removed to the coast. I. N. F.

Interesting Side Lights.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Aug. 31, 3 a. m.—Some interesting side lights are thrown on the south African war by advices published today. A dispatch from Cape Town to the Daily Mail indicates that Scheeper's commando has now moved to the southwest and invaded a part of Cape Colony previously undisturbed by the Boers, while more severe restrictions have been imposed, with the object of preventing communication between Cape Town and the newly disturbed areas.

The Cologne Gazette's correspondent in Cape Town declares that the entire Cape Colony is a "seething mass of disorder and alarm." He asserts also that the Boers are receiving support from all sides.

Severer Penalties Are Needed.

Edgar Wallace, writing to the Daily Mail, expresses a decided opinion that Lord Kitchener's banishment proclamation will not result in the surrender of a single important commandant, and that much severer penalties are needed, the only useful policy being vigorous military measures.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets, and Hyde Park all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

Foreign mails will close at the Chicago Postoffice today as follows:

For Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India, and Cape Colony, 4:30 p. m.

For Hayti, 4:30 p. m.

For Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru, 4:30 p. m.

For Cuba, via Tampa, 6 p. m.

For Hawaii, Japan, China, Corea, and Philippines, 9 p. m.

For Jamaica, 12 p. m.

For Turks Island and San Domingo, 12 p. m.

For Ireland, 12 p. m.

F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

Illinois—Fair on Saturday, northeasterly winds, fresh to brisk on the lake. Sunday fair, with warmer in northeast portion.

Indiana—Fair on Saturday and Sunday, light to fresh northeasterly winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair on Saturday, cooler in southeast portion, fresh southeasterly winds, Sunday fair.

Place of observation. Time taken: Aug. 30, 8 p. m.	Thermometer. Max. temp.	Thermometer. Min. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 24 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	82	64	E.	...	Clo'dy
Albany	76	52	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Alpena	60	66	N.E.	.46	Clo'dy
Atlanta	76	58	S.E.	...	Clear
Amarillo	76	50	S.E.	.01	Fair
Battleford	80	56	S.E.	...	Clear
Bismarck	76	50	S.E.	...	Clear
Buffalo	72	74	S.W.	.51	Clo'dy
Boston	70	52	S.	...	Clear
Cairo	88	70	S.	...	Clear
Calgary	78	52	S.E.	...	Clear
Charlotte	76	58	S.	...	Fair
Cheyenne	92	70	E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Chicago	94	70	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	76	60	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cleveland	70	78	S.E.	.36	Clo'dy
Concordia	82	68	E.	...	Clear
Davenport	80	58	S.E.	...	Clear
Denver	88	78	S.	.04	Clo'dy
Des Moines	76	80	N.E.	...	Clear
Detroit	80	70	S.	.30	Fair
Dodge	80	66	E.	...	Clear
Dubuque	74	78	N.W.	...	Clear
Duluth	68	90	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
El Paso	88	92	N.W.	...	Fair
Edmonton	76	52	S.	...	Clear
Galveston	82	86	S.E.	...	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	64	72	N.	.01	Clo'dy
Green Bay	86	66	E.	...	Clo'dy
Havre	90	92	S.E.	...	Clear
Helena	74	84	S.W.	...	Clo'dy
Huron	78	84	N.E.	...	Clear
Indianapolis	74	88	N.	.04	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	76	82	W.	.30	Rain
Kansas City	88	88	N.E.	...	Clear
Landar	58	72	E.	.08	Clo'dy
Little Rock	88	92	S.E.	...	Fair
Los Angeles	74	80	N.	...	Clear
Marquette	54	56	N.	.42	Clear
Memphis	84	88	N.W.	...	Clear
Medicine Hat	90	92	S.E.	...	Clear
Milwaukee	62	68	N.	...	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	70	76	S.E.	...	Clear
Montgomery	82	66	E.	...	Clear
Montreal	70	74	E.	.18	Rain
Nashville	82	68	S.	...	Clear
New Orleans	80	86	S.E.	.44	Fair
New York City	74	82	S.	...	Clear
Norfolk	72	80	S.E.	...	Clear
North Platte	78	82	S.E.	...	Clo'dy
Oklahoma	78	90	N.E.	.38	Clo'dy
Omaha	80	80	N.E.	...	Clear
Sawago	72	80	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Palestine	84	92	E.	...	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	84	90	S.E.	.32	Rain
Philadelphia	74	84	S.E.	...	Clear
Pittsburg	68	86	S.	.14	Clo'dy
Pueblo	70	80	S.W.	.08	Clo'dy
Qu' Appelle	70	78	S.E.	...	Clear
Rapid City	74	80	W.	...	Fair
San Francisco	56	58	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
St. Louis	84	92	N.	...	Clear
St. Paul	64	70	N.E.	...	Clear
Salt Lake City	86	88	W.	...	Clear
Ste. Marie	60	68	N.	Tr.	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	76	86	N.E.	...	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	86	90	S.	...	Clear
Vicksburg	82	90	N.E.	...	Clear
Washington	76	84	S.E.	...	Clear
Winnipeg	68	72	S.E.	...	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 46 E. Madison street, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 75; 9 a. m., 77; 10 a. m., 77; 11 a. m., 77; 12 m., 77; 1 p. m., 77; 5 p. m., 76; 6 p. m., 73. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.48; 6 p. m., 29.53.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Ambler, Edgar, 24; 936 W. Harrison-st., Aug. 29.
Ball, Pearle M., 24; 2 47th-pl., Aug. 28.
Burns, Elizabeth J., 31; 807 Larrabee-st., Aug. 27.
Carroll, George W., 31; 1022 Normal-av., Aug. 29.
Carlson, Rose A., 35; 250 Stephenson-av., Aug. 29.
Crum, Nettie E., 35; 622 W. Fulton-st., Aug. 29.
Dawson, John A., 30; 430 Wentworth-av., Aug. 29.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

Dallmann, Jake, 56; 948 Girard-st., Aug. 30.
Finke, James, 21; 587 43d-st., Aug. 28.
Finke, Sarah, 61; 587 North-av., Aug. 28.
Olich, Marcus M., 30; Baptist Hospital, Aug. 29.
Goodwin, Michael, 45; 2644 Union-av., Aug. 28.
Hanne, Mary, 23; 1005 W. Lowitt-st., Aug. 28.
Haas, Fannie, 42; 1436 N. 50th-av., Aug. 28.
Hinsing, Sunny R., 60; Ridge road and Western-av.
Jansuch, Carl, 73; 681 Melrose-st., Aug. 29.
Kramer, Otto, 24; 1060 N. Lowitt-st., Aug. 28.
Kubka, Charles, 23; 405 18th-st., Aug. 27.
Lamping, Hamlet, 27; 408 S. Claremont-av., Aug. 28.
Mesic, Mary E., 60; 1653 Aldine-av., Aug. 28.
McDonald, John R., 32; 330 Ontario-st., Aug. 29.
Orton, Percy W., 28; 241 Austin-av., Aug. 28.
Pollard, Richard G., 32; 1010 W. Lake-st., Aug. 29.
Schumacher, Fred, 60; 1837 Milwaukee-av., Aug. 28.
Solitsky, Bronislaw, 71; 648 N. Wood-st., Aug. 28.
Starr, Louis, 62; 402 Wells-st., Aug. 28.
Strasin, Jan, 30; 339 N. Sangamon-st., Aug. 30.
Summers, Rachel, 62; 2821 Armour-av., Aug. 29.
Swanson, Carrie, 33; 2347 35th-av., Aug. 28.
Trake, Jim, 43; 2341 Union-av., Aug. 28.
Walsh, Dennis, 45; 4308 Rockwell-st., Aug. 29.
Zeimets, Christopher, 66; 415 Cleveland-av., Aug. 28.

DEATHS.

AUSTIN—Garrity Austin, native of Newport, County Mayo, Ireland. Funeral from his late residence, 122 E. Superior-st., Sunday, Sept. 1, 1901, at 11 a. m., to Holy Name Cathedral, thence by carriages to Calvary.

BURDICK—Aug. 29, at Kenosha, Wis., Oscar Burdick. Funeral services at residence, 271 Ashland-blvd., Sunday, Sept. 1, at 1 p. m. Burial private.

CONNELLY—Bridget, the beloved wife of the late Patrick Connelly and mother of Martin Connelly, Aug. 29, 1901, aged 87 years. Funeral Sunday at 10 a. m. from her late residence, 26 W. 14th-place, to the Jesuit Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

EVANS—Charles R., beloved son of Robert O. and Alice Evans, Aug. 30, 1901, aged 17 years 9 months. Funeral from home of parents, 1252 Congress-st., Sunday, Sept. 1, 11 a. m., to Rosehill. Valparaiso papers please copy.

FULKS—James Fulks, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fulks, brother of Abe, Ike, Rica, Bessie, Ethel, Mrs. J. A. Mendleson, and Mrs. M. Martin of Washburn, Ill., aged 21 years. Funeral from his sister's residence, 835 E. 43d-st., Sunday at 1 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

HILTON—Aug. 30, 1901, Edwin P. Hilton, aged 46 yrs. Funeral services at Sheldon's undertaking rooms, 259 W. Madison-st., Sunday at 10 a. m. Members of Chicago Lodge No. 4, B. P. O. Elks, are requested to assemble. Interment at Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood Cem., via Chicago and Grand Trunk, 12 m. train. Cleveland and New York papers please copy.

HILL—Wm., beloved husband of Harriet Hill, at his residence, 4112 Ellis-av., Aug. 30. Funeral notice later.

LISTON—Frances, wife of R. J. Liston, daughter of the late Miles Kennedy. Funeral Sunday, 10 a. m., at 3803 Lake-av., to Holy Angels' Church. Burial private.

MILLER—Sophia, beloved wife of George Miller, mother of H. F. and F. H. Drake. Funeral from her late residence, Deerfield, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 31. Trains leave Union Depot at 9:36.

MITCHELL—Mary, wife of William Mitchell, Aug. 29, at 1199 Wilton-av. Funeral Sept. 2, at 2 p. m., to Graceland.

SHIRK—Aug. 30, 1901, at his residence, 4444 Sherman-st., Brother Arthur E. Shirk, aged 32, member of Miss. Mispah Lodge No. 768, A. F. & A. M. Funeral from Union-av. M. E. Church, 44th-st. and Union-av., at 1:30 p. m. Sunday, Sept. 1, to Oakwoods.

SHAW—Aug. 30, Etta L., beloved daughter of Joseph Shaw. Funeral services at residence, 415 S. Franklin-av., Austin, Sunday at 2 p. m. Burial at Rosehill.

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COLLINS BROS., UNDERTAKERS, EMBALMers, and livery, 1547 W. 12th-st. Phone W. 607.

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N. H. HULTIN, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMer, 1066 N. Clark-st., near Belmont. Tel. L. V. 834.

JOHN M'MAHON, UNDERTAKER, 1435 W. Jackson-blvd. and 428 W. 14th-st. Tel. Canal 154.

G. W. SCOTT, UNDERTAKER; PRIVATE AMbulance; day, night. 952 W. Madison. Tel. W. 397.

HENRIKSEN, UNDERTAKER, FLORIST, AND Livery, 1472 Milwaukee-av. Tel. Monroe 876.

E. C. FOLEY, UNDERTAKER, EMBALMER, and livery, 459 Grand-av. Tel. Ashland 2771.

T. J. HURSEN, UNDERTAKER; EMBALMER and livery. 974 W. Lake-st. Tel. W. 1025.

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PLAY TIE GAME WITH ORIOLES.

White Sox Miss Chances for Victory in Contest Stopped by Darkness.

FIRST OF HOME SERIES.

Callahan's Unsteadiness in Fifth Inning Responsible for Three Runs.

DOUBLE HEADER FOR TODAY

	W.	L.	P.ct.		W.	L.	P.ct.
Chicago	69	43	.607	Philadelphia	56	61	.523
Boston	64	44	.593	Washington	49	55	.442
Baltimore	66	46	.589	Cleveland	44	62	.415
Detroit	57	61	.525	Milwaukee	37	71	.343

Yesterday's Results.

Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 5.
Philadelphia, 3; Milwaukee, 1 (ten innings).
Boston, 5; Detroit, 4.

Games Today.

Baltimore at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Milwaukee.

The White Stockings made a sorry beginning of their long home series yesterday. After stringing nine innings, full of errors, blunders, and mischances, out to a seemingly interminable length, Umpire Sheridan was obliged to call the game on account of darkness with the score a tie at 5 all.

The champions ought to have won the game in spite of Callahan's usual bad inning, when he was personally responsible for about three of Baltimore's runs, for they had chances enough to win. A stumble by Hartman as he rounded third in the first inning cost Chicago one run. A reckless bit of base running by Callahan in the sixth cost another, and a rank decision by Sheridan in the seventh cost still another, saving Baltimore a defeat.

Callahan prevented Baltimore's scoring in the first inning by catching Donlin napping off first after Burke's fumble had given him a life. The two hits that followed were, therefore, harmless.

In Chicago's half the first of the miscues came. Will Hoy out Jones laid down a safe bunt—the first of three, exactly alike—Keister fumbled Mertes' grounder, and Hartman was passed, filling the circuit. McFarland's long fly scored Jones. Mertes and Hartman then stole in unison, and Isbell responded to the occasion with a safe drive into right. Hartman chased Mertes toward the plate, but after rounding third slipped and fell. Ey Robinson's slow work in handling the ball "Dutch" scrambled back to third in safety, but it was costly, because Burke died out.

Callahan Slow to Cover First.

In the second Callahan's slowness in covering first robbed Mertes of the fruits of a fine stop of Dunn's grounder, after it had passed Isbell, and let the runner to second because Callahan missed the throw. An out and Hartman's wild throw scored Bittles's first run.

The champions had fine chances to score in the second and third, but Foreman, who is supposed to have been the original discoverer of A. G. Spalding, held them safe, striking out Burke in the third, with two runs on base to score. In the fourth they managed to force one man around on a base on balls, two infield hits, and a long fly, and Foreman struck out the third man. White Stockings at third and second.

Baltimore took the lead in the fifth. With one out, Robinson singled. Foreman was passed, and Donlin singled, scoring his Captain. A wild pitch and a passed ball in rapid succession permitted both Foreman and Donlin to cross the plate.

In the next inning the champions gained the lead again. Callahan led off with a single and was sacrificed to second by Hoy. But "Cal," who had gotten away with a steal with the ball to the pitcher's hands in the second, tried it again, and, like the other time, he went once too often to the well. "Cal" was broken this time. It cost the game, too, for Jones, Mertes, and Hartman followed with singles, and it was only great base running that gave the champions their two runs.

Sheridan's Mistake Beats Locals.

The Orioles tied it up for keeps in the seventh with a double and a single, and there was no more scoring, the gathering darkness making it difficult to see the ball at times.

Only Sheridan's mistake kept Chicago from winning out in the seventh, however. He declared Callahan out at first, although Donlin had Dunn's slow throw and the runner was two steps over the bag before the ball was held securely. The trouble was that Sheridan turned to see Burke cut third base and did not see the juggling feat.

The Champions died hard, though. In the ninth, after two were gone, Keister fumbled Burke's hit. Jimmy stole second and kept on to third, the throw was so bad. It came up to Donlin dugout in the way. Joe's lamps were affected by the twilight and he grounderred to Williams. Score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore	R	B	P	A	E
Hoy, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Donlin, lb	1	2	11	0	0
Jones, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Seymour, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Mertes, lf	1	0	2	0	0	Williams, 3lb	0	0	0	2	0
Hartman, 3bf	1	0	0	0	1	Keister, ss	0	1	2	3	1
McFarl'd, c	1	0	4	0	0	Brodie, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Isbell, 2b	1	0	1	3	0	Burke, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Burke, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	Jackson, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Bittles, ss	1	0	1	4	1	Robinson, c	0	0	2	0	0
Callahan, p	0	0	0	1	0	Foreman, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	5	0	11	9	2	Totals	2	3	27	8	1

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Two-base hits—Robinson. Total bases—Chicago, 11; Baltimore, 4. Sacrifice hits—Hoy, Hartman, Foreman. Stolen bases—Mertes (2), Hartman, Isbell, Burke, Callahan, Seymour. Struck out—By Callahan, Keister, Dunn, Robinson; by Foreman, Jones, Hartman, Isbell, Bittles. Passed ball—Robinson. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Baltimore, 4. Wild pitch—Callahan, Foreman. Time—1:48. Umpire—Sheridan.

Notes of the Game.

The champions had a nice time stealing bases at Robinson and negotiated seven of them safely.

Jones made three safe bunts in almost exactly the same spot, and both Foreman and Dunn were playing for the last two as that.

Burke made a great running stop and throw off Dunn's grounder in the fourth, and Hartman did the spectacular off a line hit by Jackson in the sixth.

President Comiskey was absent at the bedside of a sick friend and missed his first home game of the season. President Johnson was also among the missing.

When Callahan and Foreman pitch against each other again the game ought to be started in the morning, as they do in cricket, so as to get it finished the same day.

Baseball Manager McGraw revised his opinion about Chicago league umpires being instructed to favor the White Stockings after that decision by Sheridan in the seventh.

It required an hour and thirty-five minutes to play five innings. Umpire Sheridan seemed possessed to hurry things along, as there were no evidence of deliberate delays.

Smith seems to have the art of fouling off good balls down to perfection. In the fifth inning, with three balls and two strikes called, he fouled off four in succession and then made a hit.

Yesterday's tie will be played off today, making the first double-header of the season on the South Side grounds. The first game will begin at 2 o'clock and the two will be played for one admission. Patterson and Platt will do the pitching for the champions.

Philadelphia, 3; Milwaukee, 1.

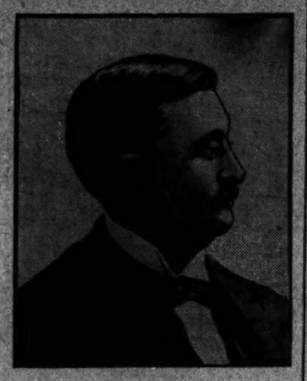
Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 30.—Donahue lost the game in the last inning by fumbling Davis' short hit after two men were out. Wrigley and Fultz scored on the misplay. Score:

Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Casey, ss	0	0	2	1	0	Fultz, 2b	1	1	4	4	0
Conroy, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	Davis, lb	0	1	15	0	0
Abbey, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Seybold, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Hart, 2b	0	0	2	3	1	McIntyre, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Hallman, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Ely, ss	0	1	1	3	0
Farrell, lb	0	0	9	0	0	Freeman, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Burrell, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Dolan, 3b	0	0	0	2	1
Donahue, c	0	0	6	1	1	Lind'm'n, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Carvel, p	0	0	0	4	0	Wilhoe, p	1	1	0	5	0
Totals	0	1	27	10	2	Totals	3	5	27	15	1

Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Conroy. Bases on balls—Off Carvel, 2; off Wilhoe, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Donahue, Hart. Sacrifice hits—Donahue, Anderson. Struck out—By Carvel, 1; by Wilhoe, 4. Double plays—Hart and Farrell; Fultz, Ely and Davis. Passed ball—Donahue. Left on bases—Milwaukee, 5; Philadelphia, 6. Time—1:55. Umpire—Sheridan.

ZACH PHELPS' DEATH A LOSS TO BASEBALL.



Local baseball officials yesterday all had a word of praise to speak for Zachariah Phelps, the Louisville lawyer, who died on Thursday, and all regretted that so bright a man should be taken away while he was still comparatively in his prime. President Hart was especially well acquainted with Mr. Phelps, the latter having been actively interested in baseball when Mr. Hart was in control of the Louisville club years ago in the American association. Ban Johnson also knew the Louisville lawyer and ex-President of the old American association, although at the time Mr. Phelps was at the head of affairs in the American association Mr. Johnson's connection with the national game was confined to reporting for a Cincinnati paper. Magnate Comiskey was the manager of the famous old champion St. Louis Browns in the days when Mr. Phelps was identified with the affairs of the league that rivaled the national organization, and he, too, was well acquainted with the courteous Louisville gentleman, who by his own personality and reputation helped to give the game a good standing in the Kentucky capital. Mr. Phelps was always a popular man in the baseball counsels of those days and there was much regret when he announced that business duties would force him to withdraw altogether from the game.

RAIN SAVES REMNANTS.

DOUBLE-HEADER AT PITTSBURG POSTPONED BY STORM.

Pirates Score Six Runs on Eight Hits Off Jack Taylor in Three Innings—Loftus' Men Are Unable to Tally in Their Four Turns at Bat—Weather Man Interferes to Prevent Further Slaughter—Two Games Are Planned for Today.

	W.	L.	P.ct.		W.	L.	P.ct.
Pittsburg	69	50	.580	Boston	62	56	.526
Philadelphia	62	47	.569	New York	42	60	.412
Brooklyn	62	48	.564	Cincinnati	43	59	.422
St. Louis	39	69	.361	Chicago	40	66	.405

Yesterday's Results.

Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 3.
Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 5.
Philadelphia, 8; New York, 0.

Games Today.

Chicago at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at New York.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Eight hits in three innings off Jack Taylor were wasted by Pittsburg this afternoon, for rain stopped the game. It was well that the elements took a hand, for the Pirates were engaged in a walkover. They had piled up six runs and the Remnants had none, so that "game called" were welcome words to Chicago.

In the first inning two Pirates tagged the plate on hard hits by Clarke and Beaumont, Davis' sacrifice, Wagner's safety, and the double steal, which was easily worked on Childs and Kahoe.

In the third the leaders played tag. Five hits in succession landed four runs with the bags filled. Wagner hit a single to right, and when Menefee fumbled three runs came home. The Pittsburg men, seeing a storm ahead, permitted themselves to be put out. After Chicago had played its half of the fourth the game was called. Menefee and Green made Chicago's two hits, while Doyle lost a large drive by reason of Beaumont's catch. Two games will be played tomorrow.

DUGGLEBY BLANKS THE GIANTS.

Philadelphia Pitcher Allows Only Two of the Opposition to Reach Second —Matthewson Batted Freely.

New York, Aug. 30.—Philadelphia easily outplayed New York today, the latter playing a heedless game. Duggleby pitched consistently, only two of the home team reaching second. Score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Ph'delphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Selbach, lf	0	1	1	0	1	Thomas, cf	0	1	2	1	0
Strang, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	Barry, 2b	0	2	1	1	2
Y. Hall, cf	0	0	1	2	0	Flick, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Davis, ss	0	0	0	1	0	D'l'h'ty, lf	0	1	2	0	0
McBride, rf	0	1	1	0	0	McFar'n, c	3	3	8	2	0
Murphy, 2b	0	0	2	2	1	Jennings, 1b	2	2	9	0	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	2	8	0	0	Hallman, 3b	1	2	0	0	0
Warner, c	0	0	6	2	1	Crone, ss	1	2	4	0	1
Matthe'n, p	0	0	2	5	0	Duggleby, p	0	0	0	6	0
Totals	0	6	27	15	3	Totals	8	15	27	7	3

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	0—8

Bases on balls—Off Matthewson, 6. Struck out—By Matthewson, 5; by Duggleby, 4. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, McFarland. Stolen bases—Barry, Delehanty, Thomas. Wild pitch—Matthewson. Time—1:48. Umpire—Dwyer.

Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 5.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 30.—Cincinnati put up an errorless game today and won by bunching long hits in the eighth and ninth innings. St. Louis rallied at the close and batted out four runs, but failed to tie the score after filling the bases in the ninth. Score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
Burkett, lf	2	3	2	0	0	Dobbs, cf	2	1	0	0	0
Eddrick, cf	1	1	4	0	0	Corcoran, ss	1	1	0	1	0
Donovan, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Beckley, 1b	0	2	14	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	1	3	2	0	Crawford, rf	1	2	0	0	0
Kruger, 3b	0	0	2	4	0	Magoon, 2b	1	1	1	3	0
McGann, 1b	0	0	5	1	1	Steinf'dt, 3b	2	1	1	5	0
Padden, 2b	1	1	1	3	0	Peitz, 2b	0	1	1	2	0
Ryan, p	0	0	0	2	0	Berger, c	0	1	7	0	0
Powell, p	1	0	0	1	0	Hahn, p	1	1	0	3	0
Schriver, c	0	0	1	0	0						
†Nichols	0	0	1	0	0						
Totals	5	5	27	12	1	Totals	7	12	27	13	0

†Batted for Ryan in ninth. ‡Batted for Powell in ninth.

Cincinnati	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	—5

Two-base hits — Burkett, Schriver, Wallace, Padden, Dobbs, Beckley, Crawford (2). Three-base hits—Burkett. Bases on balls—Off Hahn, 2; off Powell, 3. Struck out—By Hahn, 6; by Powell, 4. Stolen bases—Nichols, Harley, Dobbs. Time—2:00. Umpire—Brown.

Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 3.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 30.—Both teams batted well today, but Donovan's superior steadiness at critical moments gave Brooklyn the game. Score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Slagle, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	1	11	0	0	Sheckard, lf	0	0	2	0	1
Dement, 2b	0	1	1	5	0	Dolan, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Cooley, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Daly, 3b	0	1	2	4	3
Hamilton, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Daly, 2b	1	2	4	3	0
Lowe, 3b	0	2	0	2	0	Dahlen, ss	1	1	3	5	0
Long, ss	0	0	2	3	0	Irwin, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Kittredge, c	0	1	8	1	0	Farrell, c	0	0	2	4	2
Dineen, p	0	0	1	0	1	Donovan, p	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	3	8	27	14	2	Totals	4	9	27	17	1

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—Keeler, Daly, Cooley. Stolen bases—Slagle, Lowe. Double plays—Kelley-Dahlen-Kittredge, 2. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 2; off Donovan, 6. Struck out—By Dineen, 6; by Donovan, 2. Time—1:57. Umpire—Nash.

BOSTON WINS IN LAST INNING.

Casey's Error and a Passed Ball Turn the Tide, Which Had Set in Detroit's Favor.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 30.—Detroit had the game won up to the ninth inning, when Boston scored two runs after a fine chance had been given to retire the side without a score. With two gone Casey fumbled Dowd's grounder, and Stahl's two-bagger scored Schreck. A passed ball then let in Dowd with the winning run. Score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, lf	2	2	0	1	0	Barrett, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Stahl, cf	1	3	3	0	0	Holmes, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	2	4	2	0	Casey, 3b	0	1	2	2	2
Freeman, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	2	2	2	0
Hemphill, rf	0	2	3	0	0	Elberfeld, ss	1	2	4	1	0
Parent, ss	0	0	2	2	0	Nance, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Ferris, 2b	0	1	2	2	1	Dillon, 1b	1	0	10	3	0
Criger, c	1	0	5	0	0	Shaw, c	1	1	3	5	2
Young, p	0	0	0	1	0	Cronin, p	0	2	1	5	1
*Schreck	1	0	0	0	0						
Lewis, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	5	10	27	10	1	Totals	4	14	27	16	4

*Batted for Young in ninth.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Innings pitched—Young, 8; Lewis, 1. Base hits—Off Young, 13; off Lewis, 1. Two-base hits—Nance, Shaw, Cronin, Stahl. Three-base hits—Stahl, Ferris. First base on balls—Off Cronin, 1. Struck out—By Young, 4; by Cronin, 3. Double play—Dillon-Elberfeld-Cronin. Passed ball—Shaw. Time—1:53. Umpire—Cantillon. Attendance—3,048.

Rain at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 30.—The double-header with Washington scheduled to be played here today was postponed on account of rain.

Mandels and Public Library Play Today

The Mandel Bros. team and the Public Library nine will meet on the diamond at Lincoln Park this afternoon in what is expected will be one of the best amateur contests of the season.

GARDNER WHIPS CARTER.

LOWELL MAN KNOCKS OUT BROOKLYNITE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Has the Better of the Battle All the Way Through and Finally Hammers His Man Into Insensibility—The Result Comes as a Surprise to a Big Crowd of Spectators, Carter Being the Betting Favorite—Easy Victory for Kid McFadden.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—George Gardner of Lowell, Mass., knocked out Kid Carter of Brooklyn, N. Y., here tonight in the eighteenth round. Gardner forced the fighting from the start and looked like a winner all through the battle. The manner in which he hammered the Brooklyn man came as a surprise, inasmuch as Carter was a favorite in the betting. A big crowd saw the contest.

In the eighteenth Carter came up exceedingly weak. Gardner hammered his head and jaw. The Brooklyn man was too weak to stand punishment further and six or eight punches finished him.

The men were both well under weight, tipping the scales at 160 pounds at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Gus Ruhlin was in Carter's corner. The men fought under straight Queensberry rules.

The first round was tame, but in the second Gardner cut loose, landing and hammering his man unmercifully. The gong came none too soon for Carter. In the third Gardner pushed the fighting, but Carter gained strength steadily. He was bleeding from the mouth when he went to his corner. In the fourth round Gardner landed blow after blow on the Kid's face, punishing him unmercifully. Again the gong prevented a knockout.

Carter came up for the fifth fresher, but Gardner continued to hammer him on the mouth and jaw. Carter was groggy, but made a fine rally, hammering Gardner's ribs and stomach. Gardner was trying for a knockout, but failed to land.

Carter took a sudden brace in the sixth and kept up his work on Gardner's body. Gardner's blows lacked steam, while Carter steadily gained strength. Carter forced the fighting, while Gardner went on the defensive in the seventh. Both men were stronger at the gong.

In the eighth Carter fell and took the count. He then mixed it up strongly. Gardner had him nearly out, but he rallied again and sent Gardner to his corner, gasping.

The ninth saw the honors all for Gardner. The fighting was fast. Gardner forced things in the tenth. The eleventh saw Carter getting all the worst of it. Gardner was steadily wearing him down. Carter was knocked down with a stiff one on the jaw. He took the count and was saved by the gong.

Carter was knocked down again in the twelfth, but made a game rally and did almost the same thing in the next round, coming back and finishing gamely after being seemingly beaten. In the fifteen round Carter more than held his own, and in the sixteenth cheered his backers by giving Gardner more than he received. But the seventeenth round saw Gardner again on top, and he sent Carter down two or three times, and the Brooklyn man was finally saved by the gong. When he came up for the eighteenth round Carter was weak and Gardner was soon able to score a knockout blow.

The police stopped the preliminary bout between Kid McFadden and Tom Herrman in the eighth round, McFadden getting the decision.

DARE TO COLUMBIA YACHTSMEN.

Question Is Asked, Will the Promised Heavy Seas Scare Any from Annual Waukegan Cruise?

Neptune launched an ante-race dare to the members of the Columbia Yacht club to make the annual cruise to Waukegan, and if the rolling seas of yesterday again prevail the starters in today's race will be worth recording.

There were none around the clubhouse yesterday willing to admit the charge of being fair weather sailors, and it was agreed that any declining the issue be barred from any festivities at Waukegan tonight.

This annual cruise to Waukegan is one of the club's classic events, not alone from a sailing but from a social viewpoint. The entry list includes over thirty of the club fleet, and those withdrawing hasten to assure their fellows that the rough weather has nothing to do with the case. There is enough left for a merry chase up the lake, and a heavy sea will suit some of the hardy who see a better chance for the six cups offered. The race is scheduled to start at 1 o'clock.

Race Results at Delmar.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 30.—First and second choices split the card equally at Delmar today. Track fair. Summaries:

First race, 6½ furlongs—Diaz, 3 to 1, won; Capitoline, second; Harry K., third. Time, 1:22⅘.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Colonial Girl, 7 to 5, won; Wy-Ap-Per second; Clarena third. Time, 1:02⅗.

Third race, 1 mile—Marguerite Hageman, 2 to 2, won; Nekarnia second; Emily Oliver third. Time, 1:42⅖.

Fourth race, 7 furlongs—Revoke, 5 to 1, won; Tickful second; Ladas third. Time, 1:28⅖.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Dime, 9 to 5, won; John Morton second; Elsie Barnes third. Time, 1:42⅘.

Sixth race, 6½ furlongs—Ed L., 7 to 2, won; Kiss Quick second; Uterp third. Time, 1:22⅘.

Race Results at Kinloch Park.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 30.—First choices swept the card at Kinloch Park today. Track fast. Summary:

First race, 6½ furlongs—Star Cotton, 2 to 1, won; Dr. Tarr second. Dashnell third. Time, 1:24½.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Arigute, 8 to 5, won; Duela second; Ermack third. Time, 1:03.

Third race, 4 furlongs—Miss Conrad, even, won; Dan Paxton second; Olokma third. Time, 1:15½.

Fourth race, 1-16 miles—Monoe, 1 to 8, won; Sarilla second; Reginald Hughes third. Time, 1:50.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs—Nettie Regent, 7 to 5, won; Aaron second, Merida third. Time, 1:22⅘.

Irish Sports at Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Gaelic football match, the feature of the Irish sports in the Pan-American Stadium this afternoon, was won by the Kickhams of New York from the All-Irish team by a score of one goal and three points to five points. The athletic contests resulted as follows:

One-mile run—Won by Fred Cooksley, Rochester; G. H. McCormick, Buffalo, second. Time, 4:56 3-5.

Running high jump—Won by J. T. Mahoney, New York, 5 feet 7 inches; William Fletcher, New York, second.

Putting shot—Won by Adam Gunn, Buffalo; John R. Dewitt, Princeton, second. Distance, 41 feet ¼ inch.

Throwing weight—Won by Thomas R. Barrett, Baltimore, 26 feet 1 inch; D. O'Connell, New York, second.

White Rocks Beaten at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—The Chicago White Rocks were beaten today by the Chickasaws by a score of 5 to 4. Rouch was hit hard, while Taylor, for the locals, was effective until the ninth, when the visitors made their four runs.

Michael Defeats Taylor.

New York, Aug. 30.—Michael broke the indoor cycle record for two miles at Madison Square Garden tonight and also defeated Taylor in two straight heats in their match race. Michael covered the two miles in 3:10 3-5.

FINAL TRIALS OF CUP DEFENDERS.

Series of Races Beginning Off Newport Today Most Important of Year.

COMMITTEE IS IN DOUBT.

Columbia and Constitution Are Almost Evenly Matched on Previous Tests.

SHAMROCK II. TAKES A SPIN.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 30.—The final series of races between Constitution and Columbia will begin over the Newport course tomorrow. Of all the contests that have taken place between the American boats this season these are the most important, for on their result depends the selection of the defender to sail against Shamrock II. in the great races for the America Cup.

No challenge committee has ever had so much difficulty in selecting the American boat. Out of sixteen races already finished each has now eight, and so close are the two boats in the matter of speed that many good yachtsmen say, whatever the outcome of the trials, it will still be a hard task to choose between them. The Challenge committee is now composed of Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson, Secretary J. V. S. Odle, C. Oliver Iselin, J. Malcom Forbes, J. Pierpont Morgan, S. Nicholson Kane, Edward M. Brown, and Archibald Rogers.

It is understood J. Pierpont Morgan, who is one of the owners of Columbia, will either resign from the committee or take no part in the selection of the defender. E. D. Morgan, the Columbia's managing owner, has already resigned, and his place was filled by the appointment of Archibald Rogers. At the finish of the trial races on Wednesday the Regatta committee, consisting of ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Newbury Lawton, will turn over to the Challenge committee the data regarding all the races between Constitution and Columbia.

Series Is Most Important.

Thus they will take into consideration all the previous races as well as the three trials and make up their opinion. But, inasmuch as the two boats are now even, more depends on the coming races than on all the others.

Both racers are at their moorings in the harbor tonight fit for the fray. Constitution has been put in the best possible trim by its designer, Nat Herreshoff, whose illness has hitherto prevented him from devoting much time to the boat.

His inability to take part in the management of Constitution has been a serious loss, and, now that he has been able to prepare it for the trials, its friends expect greatly improved performances. The last mainsail that was first tried in the Seawanhaka races will be retained, as it is by far the best of all.

The new boat was given a trial spin down the bay today, and the sails had a good stretching. The headstay, which slackened when the boat was hauled out, were also set taut, and all the rigging was given a thorough overhauling. Columbia also was given final touches today, and both boats are now ready to show the best speed there is in them.

Sir Thomas Lipton will be a spectator of the race on Monday. He has accepted an invitation to be the guest of Commodore Ledyard at dinner on that day, and the event will be made the first official welcome to the British yachtsmen by the officers of the New York Yacht club.

Challenger Travels Fast.

New York, Aug. 30.—Shamrock had a most interesting trial spin for four hours today in a light breeze from the southeast. After making a couple of tacks to fetch out the rough Gedney channel it stood out to sea on the starboard tack under mainsail, club topsail, jib staysail, and baby jib topsail. Passing Sandy Hook lightship close aboard, the yacht stood off shore six miles. Sir Thomas Lipton and George L. Watson, with Commodore Hillyard, were then transferred to Erin. Shamrock, after making a short tack, crept off at 1:15 for home. The spinnaker boom was dropped to port and at 1:38 the sail was hoisted and set in one minute. Those following the yacht had just time to get a good look at the sail which it was said was the handsomest piece of linen ever seen on a cup challenger, when it was quickly lowered, and at 1:45 a balloon foresail was substituted for the working one. With the wind over the port quarter Shamrock for the next hour traveled nine knots easily without making more than a ripple on the water.

Coming in through Gedney's channel at 2:45 the wind increased and with a magnificent burst of speed the yacht traveled from there to the point off the Hook at a twelve-knot clip. There it luffed and took in all its sails except the jib. Then it sailed to its mooring and made fast for the day.

IRISH RIFLEMEN SHOOT WELL.

Ulster Team Makes High Scores in Practice on Long Distance Targets at Sea Girt, N. J.

Sea Girt, N. J., Aug. 30.—The National Rifle Association of America began a ten days' shooting tournament here today which promises to be the most important event held on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

Today the Ulster team of Belfast, Ireland, and several American shooters, from whose ranks General Bird W. Spencer will select the New Jersey team, monopolized the long ranges, beginning at the 800 yards range and going back to the 900 and the 1,000 yards, each man shooting eleven times at each distance. At 900 yards John Morgan of Ireland scored ten successive bulls eyes and out of his first twenty-two shots made twenty bulls eyes at 800 and 900 yards.

When each side had finished the round of three distances, Morgan had 135 points out of a possible 150, and Robert Duncan, another Ulster man, had a similar score. T. R. Williams of Belfast made a total for the three ranges of 134. The next best work done was that of Major J. K. Millner, whose score was 132. Among the American representatives who participated in the long range work were D. Hudson, William De V. Foulke, Captain Whittaker, and H. M. Pope. None of the scores of the Americans was made known and it was generally understood that their shooting was not as good as that of the visitors.

The only matches decided today were the Columbia trophy and Inspectors' matches. The former was confined to teams of six men, each from New Jersey regiments and naval reserves. The Fourth Regiment won, with a total of 248. The Inspectors' match was won by Captain Stebbins of the Twelfth Regiment, New York, with 96 points.

Reach Finals in Woodlawn Tennis.

Play in the Woodlawn Tennis club's tournament has now reached the final round in singles, W. Bingham, the University of Chicago player, and E. M. Ashcraft being the contestants left. Bingham defeated Porter in the semi-final round yesterday in two straight sets, 6—4 each. Bingham and Ashcraft will meet this afternoon to decide which will play A. C. Shaw, the present holder of the Woodlawn Cup, in the challenge round. The challenge round probably will not be played until Monday.

Cricket Games Today.

Cricket games are scheduled for this afternoon as follows: Wanderers' A. and Hyde Park at Fifty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue; Wanderers' C. and St. Lawrence at Parkside; Wanderers' B. and Ridgeland at Parkside; Douglas Park B. and Douglas Park A. at Central Park avenue and Polk street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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BIG BET ON YACHT RACE.

AMERICANS WAGER $250,000 TO $150,000 WITH BRITISH.

Pittsburg Syndicate Gobbles Up Money Brought by Englishman to Back Shamrock II. Against Constitution—Agent Offers to Take $1,000,000 More—Rich Men Meet on Atlantic Liner and Chaffing Leads to the Huge Gamble.

New York, Aug. 30.—[Special.]—W. F. Mustin, President of the Pittsburg Stock Exchange, and Walter J. Kingsley of England today made the biggest bet ever made on a yacht race and what probably is the biggest bet ever made on any sporting event. Four hundred thousand dollars was the stake, and the money is to be posted next Tuesday.

Mr. Mustin bet $250,000 on Constitution, Mr. Kingsley putting up $150,000 and taking Shamrock II. as his choice. Mr. Mustin represents several wealthy men of Pittsburg, and Mr. Kingsley a number of well known Englishmen.

Walter G. Kingsley arrived here on the steamer Deutschland on Friday. His coming had been flashed from the other side and the news that he was bringing with him a large sum of money to bet on Shamrock II. It was reported that he represented C. Arthur Pearson, the proprietor of the London Express, who was anxious to bet some money on the race, but this rumor has been denied and he also has said that Sir Thomas Lipton has no interest in

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0 PM DULUTH AND ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
5 PM NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, La Crosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
0 PM IRON RANGE EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Hurley, Crystal Falls.
0 PM PACIFIC EX. Mason City, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland.

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ENGINEER'S OFFICE, 1637 INDIANA-... Chicago, Ill., August 2, 1901.—Sealed proposals for constructing four miles ... triplicate for constructing four miles ... Western Section of Illinois and Michigan Canal, being part of mile 29 and miles 30 to ... will be received here until 12 noon, ... September 3, 1901, and then publicly ... Information furnished on application here ... Assistant Engineer L. L. Wheeler, Sterling. ... Willard, Maj. Engrs.

TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS

BIG FIELD FOR THE FUTURITY.

W. C. Whitney's Entry Rules 2 to 1 Favorite in the Ante-Post Betting.

RICHEST STAKE OF YEAR.

Class of Youngsters Entered Conceded to Be Greatest in Its History.

EIGHTEEN DUE TO START.

Owners, weights and probable jockeys for the Futurity candidates are:

Colt.	Jockey.	Owner.
Goldsmith [T. Burns]		W. C. Whitney.
King Hanover [H. Odom]		W. C. Whitney.
[illegible]		Madden-Whitney.
Fly Wheel [Bullman]		P. Belmont.
Hyphen [Landry]		J. R. & F. P. Keene.
Port Royal [Spencer]		J. R. & F. P. Keene.
Masterful [m. Turner]		W. C. Whitney.
Carroll D. [Brennan]		W. C. Daly.
Chelsea [O'Connor]		Madden-Whitney.
Joe Reszke [Shaw]		J. Fleischmann.
Pending [——]		Madden-Whitney.
Barron [J. Woods]		J. Daly.
Saturday [McCue]		H. & D. H. Mor's
The Talisman [Perry d.]		Oneck Stable.
Caughanaga [L. Smith]		W. H. Sealey.
Reno [Odom]		C. H. Mackay.
Protocol [——]		E. R. Brown.
Aut Casta [Lyne]		H. T. Oxnard.

[BY T. J. GAGHER.]

New York, Aug. 30.—[Special.]—The tried and proven, the cream of the 2-year-olds of 1901, are all in the finest race of the fall campaign, the richest of the American turf, the most talked race of the year—the Futurity Stakes, to run tomorrow afternoon at Sheepshead Bay.

Notwithstanding all pooles of the summer there will be a big field. In spite of the general belief that Sam C. Whitney and his three splendid colts, Nasturtium, Goldsmith, and King Hanover, have the big edge as good as won, also in the face of the further belief that there is a contest it will be between Mr. Whitney's trio and the entries of John E. Madden numbering three, in two of which Rose and Blue Girl, Mr. Whitney owns interests, there have been found many to oppose the public favorites. It is a field for class straight through has been excelled by no Futurity held of the past.

With eighteen starters the value of the stakes will be increased $4,500 over the $50,650 that the forfeits added money amount to, thus giving the a total value of $55,140, and making it the richest Futurity since the year of Requital's victory in 1893. When the stakes was won by gross sum of $52,100. The race is the 6 on the card and will be run about 4 o'c.

Whitney String the Call.

Opinion of the probable one of the race was reflected tonight in betting on the big event, when at a meet the Bookmakers' club 2 to 1 was laid against the Whitney entry and 3 to 1 against the choice, the Madden entry. The two stables have in the race six of thirteen horses named to run, or just one-half of the entire field, the Whitney three big named before, the $50,000 Nasturtium and the two stake winners, Goldsmith and Hanover, while the Madden entry is the best filly of the year, and in the split many good judges the best of the year frequent winner, Blue Girl; the unbeaten highly tried Yankee, and the fast filly C.

Opposed to these six are separate entries of other owners, who horses in that number who formerly a Madden's stable, but who have been out of that fortunate establishment by Kentucky turfman. These two are the talked-of maidens, Heno, who is the of Clarence H. Mackay's stable for the race, and Fly Wheel, who will race the carrying the colors of Perry Belmont, the others the most prominent on account performance are the fast Hyphen, race Captain S. R. Brown's Barron, who will be the jacket of John Daly; Saturday, racing A. H. & D. H. Morris; Julius Caesar Mann's De Reszke, and H. T. Oxnard's Aut Casta.

The fastest trial for the credited to Fly Wheel, who, according watches of timers, has worked a full in 1:14. The next fastest trials were Whitney pair, Nasturtium and King Hanover, with six furlongs in 1:14 3-5 to of each. Hyphen, Pentecost, and Gol each have worked the distance in 1:1 every other horse in the race has figures close to 1:15.

Coney Island E...

First race, short course, hand... inaugural... Results: [illegible] 108 pounds; Billingdon, 148; Magic Light, 10... nate; 10; Judge Caldwell, 114; R... Wythe, 109; Fabian, 113; Miss Mitchell, ... 102.

Second race, 1 mile—Ogden, ... Kinnikinick, 97; Maravalve, 112; ... Outdoor, 106; Alaska, 109; Bel... 106; Wet, 90.

Third race, ¾ mile on ma... the Fall Handicap, value $2,000—Voter, ... Ogden, 120; Ten Candles, 127; Coburg, ... Pepper, 114; The Musketeer, 114; ... Russette, 106; Isis, 107; Paul Clifford, ... Troy, 100; Sly, 92; Henry Clay Rye, ... added—Goldsmith, 131 pounds; ... 8,750 Futurity course, ... Blue Girl, 122; Port Royal, 122; ... Hyphen, 122; Port Royal, 122; ... Pentecost, 119; Carroll D., 119; De ... Gunner, 114; Barron, 113; Saturday, ... Talisman, 113; Caughnawaga, 112; ... Aut Casta, 106.

Fifth race, last ¾ mile, new ... course, 2-year-olds, maidens—Bruit, 112; ... Beauclerc, 115; Lucky Girl, 107; Gleneck, ... 115; Valley Forge, 115; Setauket, ... 115; Cast Iron, 115; Chickadee, ... Ivy, 112; Big Ben, 115; Harry Preston ...

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, on ... course—Kilogram, 112 pounds; Autolight, 104; ... Colonial, 106; Rosewig, 101, ... Vanderbilt, 101; Lee King, 98; Astor, ... Louisville, 98.

BOOKMAKERS ARE HIT.

Four Favorites and Two Heavy Second Choices Win at H... St. Marcos the "Grand ...

Although yesterday's Hav... came under the head of "ord... too interesting for the bookm... talent belabored their bank ... fully.

From the dip of the starter ... first race until Laureate pas... wire winner of the last event ... continuous performance of "sett... favorites won and the other two ... gle Davis and St. Marcos, were ... overlooked. Especially was ... St. Marcos, who was handed ... ing "off from the cha." St. ... representative of Texas with ... pinnings. He was carefully ... the third race and was cons... winner by his owner, B. C. B... was made known to the bookm... scouts, and they opened the b... ing 6 to 1 against his chances.

The price remained but a f... as at the first rush of money ... 6 to 5, then gradually moved ... post time as good as 5 to 1 could ...

Max Bendix, the 11 to 5 fav... pace and led his field into the ... "pegged" out. St. Marcos, ... end throughout the journey, to ... when Bendix retired and won ... lengths. Flying Torpedo came ... burst of speed on the end and ... end money.

Aggregor repeated his perform... previous day by winning the fo... handicap affair at a mile and s... Bernota, with Ransch up, cut ... by bounding off in the lead a... it to within a sixteenth of the ... Aggregor caught him and beat h... a hard drive. Trinity Bell was ... tender but interference at the ... stretch marred his chances.

Coburn, who rode Aggregor, en... plaint against Knight, who ha... on Trinity Bell, claiming Knig... Seaton on Boney Boy not to ... through on the rail. The judges ... both boys.

A maiden race for 2-year-old co... lings was the first offering of the ... was easily won by Hermis, the ... vorite, with Huzzah, the second choice, in the place. Maggie Davis at 6 to 1 romped home in the second race. School for Scandal and Triadittsa, the first and second choices respectively, failed to get inside the money and ran away below their mark.

The best finish of the day was between Mabel Winn and Legal Maxim in the fifth race. Mabel was the favorite and attempted to make a runaway race of it. She opened up a gap of four lengths and kept her field at that distance to the stretch.

Legal Maxim was second at this point, and, hustled along by Ransch, forced Mabel to extend herself to the last ounce to win by a nose. It was a tight fit and from the deceptive angle looked like Maxim's race.

Old Laureate won the final event like a stake horse.

Hawthorne Summaries Aug. 30.

Weather cloudy. Track fast.

First race, 5½ furlongs, purse $400, 2-year-olds, maidens:

Bet.	Horse.	weight.	jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
2-1	Hermis, 109	[J. Winkf'd]		2	2½	1½	1°	1°
6-2	Huzzah, 113	[Coburn]		5	4	3°	2½	2½
6-5	Fonsalver, 109	[Dominick]		1	1½	2°	3°	3°

Time, 1:09. St. Tammany, 106 pounds [Gormley]; Inspector Shea, 106 [Rutter]; Pompey, 109 [Dominick]; Marcos, 110 [Dupee]; Fory, 103 [Birkenruth]; Simoon, 108 [R. Sullivan]; Mihasa, 107 [Alexander]; Tripo, 103 [T. Dean], finished as named. Winner, W. A. Eneman's ch. c., by Imp. Romance—Katy of the West. Won easily. Hermis came away almost as his rider pleased in the last eighth.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse.	weight.	jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
4-1	Rose Diah, 98	[Doss]		5	5	5	5	1°
11-1	Rose Diah, 98	[Doss]		5	5	5	5	1°
30-1	Bonny S., 103	[Wilson]		1	2½	2½	2½	2°

Time, 1:15½. Lady Idris, 90 pounds [R. Steele]; Suave, 98½ [J. McInerny]; Alice Daugherty, 104 [Coburn]; Studius, 104 [J. Ranch]; Vanity Fair, 92 [Rice]; School for Scandal, 101 [T. Knight]; Clorita, 103 [R. Sullivan]; Pirate's Queen, 92 [Gormley], finished as named. Winner, M. Sloan's ch. m., by Sayre—Lizzie C. Won easily. Maggie Davis had the foot of her field the entire route. School for Scandal went all to pieces in the last quarter.

Third race, 1 mile, purse $500:

Bet.	Horse.	weight.	jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
4-1	St. Marcos, 102	[Coburn]		2°	2°	2°	2°	1°
6-5	F. Torpedo, 104	[T. Knight]		3°	3°	4°	4°	2°
16-5	Kunja, 109	[R. Sullivan]		5°	5°	3°	3°	3°

Time, 1:41¾. Max Bendix, 104 pounds [Dominick]; Illioun, 98 [J. Ranch]; Egyptian Prince, 107 [Davidson], finished as named. Winner, P. Bunbury's ch. c., by St. Florian—Zitella. Won handily. St. Marcos, under a clever ride, came strongly in the last eighth.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, purse $600, handicap:

Bet.	Horse.	weight.	jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
9-10	Aggregor, 103	[Coburn]		3	4	4	1°	1°
5-1	Bernota, 96	[J. Ranch]		4°	3°	3°	2°	2°
15-1	Boney Boy, 97	[Seaton]		1°	1°	2°	3°	3°

Time, 1:45¾. Trinity Bell, 97½ [T. Knight], also ran. Winner, C. T. Boots' ch. g., by Brutus—Lucia. Won driving. Aggregor came fast and resolutely in the last eighth.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse.	weight.	jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
4-5	Mabel Winn, 107	[Dupee]		2°	2°	2°	1°	1°
6-1	Legal Maxim, 102	[J. Fitch]		3°	3°	3°	2°	2°
40-1	Emmett, Orr, 106	[R. Sullivan]		1°	1°	1°	3°	3°

Time, 1:05¾. Drummond, 96 pounds [Davidson]; Lady Like, 98 [Gormley]; Blessed Damozel, 106 [Dominick]; Commissioner Forster, 112 [Coburn]; Haydon, 106 [Otis]; Lazzo, 106 [Birkenruth]. The Stewardess, 106 [Seaton], finished as named. Winner, J. E. Respass' b. f., by Conrad—Alvaretta. Won driving and cake. Mabel Winn, the favorite, was tiring in the last sixteenth and just lasted long enough to win.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $500, selling:

Bet.	Horse.	weight.	jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
4-5	Laureate, 98	[Odom]		2°	2°	2°	1°	1°
20-1	St. Foma, 93	[J. Ranch]		4°	4°	4°	3°	2°
8-1	Elmer L., 101	[T. Knight]		3°	3°	3°	2°	3°

Time, 1:48. G. W. W., 98 pounds [Gormley]; Tammany Chief, 98½ [J. McInerny]; About, 90 [R. Steele]; Vernetta, 98 [Davidson]; Zack Phelps, 91 [Hoge], finished as named. Winner, C. Benoist & Co.'s ch. g., by Yolante—Laurel. Won easily. Laureate was much the best at the end, finishing strongly.

Hawthorne Entries.

First race, 1 mile and 20 yards, selling:

Bromo	125	Precursor	113
Farrell	117	John Grigsby	113
Patroon	115	Kenneth	113
St. Wood	115	Little Singer	110
Helen Paxton	115	Baird	108
Waldeck	113	Harry Preston	107

Second race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds:

Corrigan	117	Amirante	102
Henry Zitt	117	Burnett Wallace	100
Elliott	114	Harry New	100
Julia Junkin	110	Commissioner Forster	100
McChesney	115	I. Samelson	100
Gallagher	105	Arian	97

Third race, short course, steeplechase, handicap:

May Boy	141	Corrillo	133
Lord Farandole	140	*MacLaren	121
*Chancery	154	Duty	130

*L. H. Ezell entry.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, handicap, the Northern Stakes, $5,000 added:

Pink Coat	120	Favonius	104
George Arnold	112	*Telamon	102
Robert Waddell	109	Jiminez	102
Hernando	108	Six Shooter	99
*Vulcain	105		

*H. C. Hildreth entry.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, handicap:

Burnie Bunton	104	Sim W	100
Anna Bain	104	Boney Boy	93
Money Muss	100	Maggie Davis	90

Sixth race, 1⅛ miles, selling:

Oxnard	104	Tammany Chief	94
Whitfield	101	Little Elkin	85

Seventh race, 1 mile, selling:

Fruitinhuysen	104	Toah	96
Maud Hagins, b. f., by Housatonic—		Odnor	94
Levity	99	Triaditza	94
Admonition	98	Ural	82

Notes of the Track.

The Northern Stakes, the feature event today, will be worth $6,240 to the winner.

A description of the Futurity, to be run at Sheepshead today, will be called at Hawthorne.

S. K. Hughes & Co. sold their 2-year-old ch. c. Hargin, by Hanover—Rxtra, to Pat Dunne. Terms private.

Coburn won with St. Marcos, Aggregor, and Laureate, and finished second on Huzzah. Winkfield, Dominick, and Knight were the other winning jockeys.

Charles Patterson and Clem Pierce arrived in Chicago yesterday from Saratoga en route for California. Patterson will look after the Burns & Waterhouse stable.

When the horses left the post in the last race Starter Holtman's nag, hitched to a buggy on the inner track, accepted the start and galloped off with the field as far as the first turn.

Three-Eyes League.

Evansville, 9; Terre Haute, 7.
Bloomington, 3; Decatur, 0.
Rockford, 2; Davenport, 1 [ten innings].
Rock Island, 7; Cedar Rapids, 1.

Western Association.

Dayton, 5; Matthews, 2.
Fort Wayne, 4; Marion, 2.
Grand Rapids, 6; Columbus, 5.

Western League.

Denver, 6; Colorado Springs, 2.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 7; Shreveport, 3.
New Orleans, 4; Selma, 3.
Chattanooga, 13; Little Rock, 12.
Nashville, 5; Memphis, 4.

SAYS PIGS WILL SOLVE THE GARBAGE PROBLEM

MRS. CHARLES F. BABCOCK

"I want to keep a pig," says Mrs. Charles F. Babcock of 2701 Michigan avenue. "It would be a fine scheme for keeping the back yard clean. A little pig would eat up all the slops, and then when he got big he'd make fine pork, and you could buy another little one.

"Of course, a pig raised that way would be good. Don't they feed country pigs on dish water and potato peelings?

"Most Chicago janitors have access to a back yard, and could keep their pig in a little pen. In the case of apartment houses, the janitor could take care of the pig. People would keep pigs in the back yards now, if they could. I'd love to. But there is a law against it. That law should be repealed.

"Now, of course, for places too small or people too shiftless to keep private pigs there could be public pigs to clean up. At first blush one might fear the public animals would spend too much time loafing in the alleys, but if they were carefully branded with the ward number and their Alderman's name, and, whether they were Democratic or Republican, party pride would make the politicians keep them in order."

PACES FOR WU TING FANG.

CRESCEUS STEPS FAST MILE FOR CHINESE MINISTER.

Time Trial Over Narragansett Park Track Results in 2:05 Flat, Nearly Three Seconds Outside the Stallion's Record — Seven Heats Required in the 2:14 Trot—Coxey Finally Wins After Driver Spear Is Twice Reprimanded by the Judges for Laying Up.

[BY H. T. WHITE.]

Providence, R. I., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, was an interested spectator of the closing day of the trotting meeting here, and was honored, when Crescens came out to go against his own record of 2:02¼, by being invited to the judges' stand and watch the chestnut stallion step a nicely rated mile in 2:05.

It was late in the afternoon when Crescens, after a couple of preliminary heats in slow time, came out for a fast mile. He was given the word on the second score, but just after leaving the wire made a break and returned. On the next attempt he got away safely, but was fighting for his head on the turn, and keen critics could see that Ketcham was taking him back. This was shown to be the case when the quarter pole was reached, the time being :33¼. He sped down the backstretch at a merry clip, the second quarter being done in :30¾, so that the watches showed 1:02¼ at the half. In the third quarter there was a slight rise, and Ketcham took the stallion in hand once more, doing the distance in :32¾. Down the homestretch the pace was increased and the finish of the mile saw the horse going faster than at any other part of it, the final quarter being :30½.

Half an hour later Crescens was again brought out, this time alone. He stepped an easy mile in 2:10¾.

Spear Causes Trouble.

On the regular card of the day the 2:14 trotters were the feature as they took seven heats to decide a race that might just as well have been finished in three if only the best horse, who finally won, had been sent out from the start. This horse was Coxey. The original favorite in the betting was Charley Mc. He laid up two heats which were won by Prince of India. By this time Charley Mc was favorite, everybody seeming to know that he was going to win. The third heat fell to him, but Coxey came fast on the outside and finished second so easily that the judges had Driver Spear in the stand before the fourth heat and told him they intended to let McHenry drive Coxey the balance of the race.

Spear pleaded hard to be allowed to stay in the sulky, and McHenry also put in a word for him, and finally the judges yielded. Then Spear finished third in the next heat, Nigger Jack winning in 2:15. Once more Spear was given a talk, and this time matters were not minced. The result was that he won the fifth heat in 2:14¼ from Nigger Jack, and came back the sixth mile in 2:13, in order to beat the same horse. The last heat was trotted in the dusk, but Coxey won in 2:17¼.

Easy for Dan Patch.

Dan Patch won the 2:08 pace from a fair field in three heats, much to the surprise and financial loss of a party of Boston sports who had Mazette and Maxine in the race and were confident that by going after the Western horse in detail they could accomplish his downfall. Mazette made the fight in the first heat, but died away at the finish, Dan Patch jogging under the wire. Then Major Muscovite made a try and went a good mile. Maxine was reserved for the final heat, and Dan Patch beat her with the same ease that he disposed of the others. Summaries:

2:14 trot, purse $1,500:

Coxey, b. g., by Judge Cox [Spear]	9	9	2	3	1	1
Prince of India, b. h. [Lyon]	3	7	5	5	4	4
Nigger Jack, blk. g. [Arthur]	6	4	4	1	2	2
Charlie Mc., blk. g. [Surfee]	2	1	1	4	3	3

Time—2:14, 2:14¾, 2:12¾, 2:15, 2:14¾, 2:13, 2:17¼.

Tug, Captain Bracken, Listerine, Lita, Lisa McDonald started.

2:08 pace, purse $1,500:

Dan Patch, b. h., by Joe Patchen [McHenry]	1	1	1
Mazette, b. m. [McDonald]	2	2	2
Major Muscovite, br. h. [McMahon]	3	3	3
Maxine, ch. m. [Grady]	4	4	4
Harold H., b. h. [Proctor]	5	5	5

Time—2:04¾, 2:07, 2:09¾.

The Bishop, Raymond R., Emma E., Art Aleo, Dariel, The Admiral started.

2:20 pacers, purse $1,200:

Frazier, ch. g., by Sphinx [McHenry]	1	1	1
Teddy P., rn. m. [Snow]	6	2	2
Dandy C., gr. g. [Smith]	2	6	3
Fred H., br. g. [Noble]	4	3	5
The Judge, b. g. [A. McDonald]	5	4	4

Time—2:12¾, 2:12¾, 2:15.

Tommy Mc, Cubanola, and Anna R. started.

Harness Races at Anna.

Anna, Ill., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Race results at Southern Illinois Fair today follow:

Half-mile dash, free-for-all—Dicky Dare, won; Rosetree, second; Landlily, third.

2:25 trot—Bonita Girl, won first, second, and fourth heats; Swain Glenn won third heat; others distanced. Best time, 2:25 3-4.

Consolation run, ½ mile—M. Slaughter, first; Ed H., second; Trust Me, third.

Harness Race for Women Drivers.

The feature of the West Chicago Driving club's matinee this afternoon will be a race for women drivers. Mrs. F. D. Chesbro will drive Johnnie C., 2:17¼; Mrs. J. W. Adland of this city will be behind Billy Jeffery, 2:17¼; and Mrs. Charles Homan also of this city will pilot Claude, 2:19½. The women will drive in the new style racing carts. Four other races will round out the program.

Delmar Case Goes to Judge.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 30.—Attorneys representing the Delmar Jockey club filed a demurrer today to the application of Attorney General Crow for an order restraining the bookmakers from operating at Delmar. At the conclusion of the arguments by the counsel Judge Schultz took the case under advisement, announcing that a decision would be given on Tuesday.

HARE QUITS; CHASE ENDS.

ONWENTSIA CLUB'S CROSS COUNTRY RIDE A "DEAD HEAT."

Paper Trail Followed with Spirit and Enthusiasm Until Pursued Is Found Resting Under a Tree — Honor of Being First at the "Killing" Lost to Riders, as All Reach There at Once—Only Twelve Mounts Take Part in Sport.

Onwentsia's 'are and 'ound chase, the imitation of the great English sport, which had been anticipated with great interest by members of the club, came to an inglorious end yesterday. The hare, it is related, tired of the pursuit, and, resigning himself to his fate, reposed in the shade of a tree until the hounds burst upon him in a bunch.

Either the club members are not enthusiastic over the sport of cross-country riding, or the sky was so threatening few cared to take the chance of a wetting while participating in a paper chase. An even dozen riders was all that could be mustered for the start.

Following were those in the chase:

Mrs. E. S. Adams,	Mrs. Charles Brown,
Miss Grace Chapman,	Miss Annie Day,
Miss Stirling,	Mr. W. Chapman,
Mr. M. J. Crennan,	Mr. M. J. Kirkman,
Mr. Fred McLaughlin,	Mr. Dudley Rutter,
Mr. McIntyre.	Mr. McReynolds.

Start Is Auspicious.

There was an auspicious start. Grooms brought up the ponies hurriedly. Riders stood around impatiently. Excited expectation everywhere was apparent. The hare was bounding over the country, leaving a trail of bits of white paper. Every minute he was increasing his lead. Riders hardly could retain their desire to begin the chase.

The start was to have been made at 3 o'clock, but it was delayed until 5. Possibly this led the hare to believe he might escape, and prompted his decision to slumber as did the one in the race with the tortoise. Whatever the cause the result was the same. During all this time the impatience at the clubhouse was reaching almost the stage of a revolt.

But the hour arrived—the one which was two hours late. The signal was given. There was a hearty shout from the dozen riders. The mounts were made. There was a waving of good-bys, a calling of good wishes. Then some one yelled:

"They're off!"

Follow a Paper Trail.

Over the greensward, across ravines, through wooded area, the race took its course. Flakes of paper indicating the course of the hare were easily followed. In fact, in some places there were signs that the bag in which the pursued carried his trail before he laid it, had sprung a leak. But it was all in the chase, and a chase always is merry.

Rivalry was keen and spirited. Eager to be first at the "killing," the riders spurred their ponies to swifter speed. All the interest centered in this event. For a time one led, then another. A gallant pulled on his reins and allowed a fair rider to pass.

The papers were getting thicker. The pursuers were close to their prey. Flushed with excitement they pressed on. In an instant they were upon the hare. Practically all of them reached the coveted goal at the same time. There were no winners.

"Dead heat," said the hare.

Then the ponies were turned back toward the clubhouse and the return trip was made in awesome silence.

Polo Games Begin Today.

Today Onwentsia expects to have the best polo game of the season, not taking into account even the tournament of a month hence. Most of the players, who have been away for the summer are back, and the teams will be picked from the Onwentsia players. Mr. Walter Keith, who was greatly missed from the polo contingent, is back again from his trip to Newport, and takes his place in the team. The polo games bring the largest crowds to the clubhouse. Many will remain there for the dinners and dance tonight.

Onwentsia will celebrate Labor day. There will be special games, some of them for women, a dinner, with music and dancing to conclude the celebration.

NEW FLUID TO KILL PHTHISIS.

Dr. Fralick Gives Demonstration of His Discovery from Which He Expects Great Results.

New York, Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Dr. Wilfred G. Fralick of 791 Madison avenue, visiting surgeon at the Metropolitan State Hospital and Blackwell's Island, gave a public demonstration there today with a fluid which he believes will prove successful in curing consumption, providing the patient still retains sufficient lung capacity to afford a basis to work upon. Two patients of the Metropolitan Hospital in the advanced stages of consumption submitted to the experiment, which was made in the presence of a score of physicians, including Dr. W. C. McKnight and Dr. A. H. V. Cornell of Boston, and Dr. George Taylor, Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital. They said afterward that they were much impressed.

Dr. Fralick has been working on his cure for consumption for eight years and says he has met with success in its use. He said tonight:

"The fluid contains properties similar to those existing in the normal blood. It contains compounds that destroy all known disease germs almost instantly, and while its action is antagonistic to objectionable organisms, at the same time it will intensify and increase the desired properties in the blood.

Dr. Fralick says he is not prepared at present to divulge the components of the fluid. In the demonstration today he first bared the arm of the patient and laid open a vein. The fluid was then infused through a cannula. Sixteen ounces of the fluid at a temperature of 106 degrees were infused in the case of both patients.

BOYS HELD FOR GREEK'S DEATH

Louis Morris and William Robinson, 14 Years of Age, Must Answer to Criminal Court.

Louis Morris and William Robinson, both 14 years of age, were held to the Criminal Court yesterday for the death of J. G. Genopolis, 18 years old. Genopolis, who was the proprietor of a fruit stand at Sixty-first and Halsted streets, was stabbed, it is said, while defending his stock of fruit. According to testimony the two boys, with several others, approached his stand and helped themselves to some fruit. When the Greek pursued them Morris, it was stated, threw a jack-knife at him, the weapon severing the jugular vein.

WEIRS HELD TO GRAND JURY.

Adam and Emma, Alleged Shoplifters, Accused of Working in Taylor Store, West Lake Street.

Adam and Emma Weir, accused of being shoplifters, were held to the grand jury by Justice Doyle on charges of larceny. The two are well-known characters, and several months ago dropped from sight. Recently, however, Detective James Larkin saw them in the store of the Taylor company, West Lake street, and it is alleged a silk waist and a bolt of cloth were stolen. Adam Weir was released on $300 bonds. His wife remains in jail.

WARSHIPS ALMOST COLLIDE.

British Cruisers Have Narrow Escape During Naval Maneuvers in Dark Off Halifax Harbor.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 30.—During the naval maneuvers off Halifax harbor at 3 o'clock this morning a second Victoria-Camperdown disaster almost resulted. The cruisers Indefatigable and Psyche almost crashed together owing to a misunderstanding of an order. The engines were quickly reversed, and the excitement for a time was intense, the men from below rushing to the decks.

VANDERBILT JR. A LAW BREAKER.

William K. the Younger Is Fined $10 for Speeding in Automobile.

ADMITS HE IS GUILTY.

Later He Wins the Championship Cup in the Races at the Newport Track.

FAST TIME IN CONTESTS.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—William K. Vanderbilt Jr. appeared in police court today as a lawbreaker. He pleaded guilty to violating the ordinance which puts a limit on the speed of automobiles, paid a fine of $10 and costs of $2.60, and departed.

Who is giving the police the information as to this kind of lawbreaking is not known. The complaint against Vanderbilt was made on Wednesday last, but it was not until this morning that justice could be meted out.

The complaint said that Mr. Vanderbilt was exceeding the speed allowed by law on Ridge road; that he was greatly exceeding the ten miles an hour stipulated in the ordinance.

Summoned to Court by Letter.

The Chief of Police last night invited Mr. Vanderbilt by letter to appear at the police station at 9 o'clock this morning. He was not arrested in the regular form, but on the receipt of the note he was practically under arrest.

At the appointed hour this morning Mr. Vanderbilt drove up to the police station in the "Red Devil," and a few minutes later was arraigned before Judge Baker, charged with violating the law.

Robert C. Maxwell and Charles Young also were fined $10 each for overspeeding their automobiles. Maxwell is chauffeur for Frederick H. Benedict of Stone Villa, and Young has charge of the automobile owned by Louis Brugaire of San Francisco. It is understood that other warrants are out.

Vanderbilt Wins Championship.

The automobile races held by the National association were run off on the half-mile track at Aquidneck Park this afternoon. William K. Vanderbilt Jr., the President of the organization, was, altogether, the star performer of the day. He drove his own machine in four races, made the best time on the track, and won the championship cup. Fully 7,000 persons went to the track. It was a notable society function, and nearly every prominent family living here was represented.

In all, there were sixteen races, but the one attracting most interest and arousing the greatest excitement was that between young Mr. Vanderbilt, in his new German racer of thirty-five horse power, and Foxhall Keene, in a machine of fully sixty horsepower. Each had won preliminary heats.

Foxhall Keene Left Behind.

Mr. Vanderbilt quickly shot ahead at the start, and at the end of the first lap was all of an eighth of a mile ahead.

Aided by a clever chau

SAYS REVIEWERS IMPERIL LIBERTY

R. C. Givins of Taxpayers' Association Says Test Suit Will Be Brought.

BOARD AN INQUISITION.

Takes Private Property, Without Appeal, on Evidence That Is Kept Secret.

INVITATION FROM DOWIE.

"The Board of Review is nothing more than a Spanish court of inquisition, and its acts are nothing more than star chamber proceedings," declared Robert C. Givins, President of the Taxpayers' association yesterday. "Our association is preparing to bring proceedings to test the constitutionality of the act creating that body," he added.

"The revenue law under which the Board of Review assumed its present character," said Mr. Givins, "is one of the most dangerous pieces of legislation ever enacted in this country. The board has the power of the Spanish inquisition or a Chinese court that tortures its victim to make him confess. As at present constituted the Board of Review is a star chamber.

"Under the provisions of the law the Board of Review can legally ruin any man in Chicago. It can put his assessments so high as to drive him out of the State or into the poorhouse at its own sweet will, for it is responsible to nobody. As man whose assessments are suddenly raised 1,000 per cent, as Mr. Allerton's, for example, is not confronted by the witnesses whose testimony caused the increase. He is merely summoned before the board and informed that his taxes will be increased, because the reviewers have been informed that he perjured himself in his returns.

No Appeal in Most Cases.

"He cannot find out where the board got its information, or even exactly what the information is. Furthermore, supposing the reviewers wrong, he has no appeal. Thus he is condemned without being confronted by his accusers, a procedure that hitherto has been unprecedented in America. An injunction can be gotten out against the collection of taxes fixed by the reviewers in only three contingencies: (1) In case of exemption; (2) in case fraud can be proved, which is practically impossible; (3) in case of want of jurisdiction. A bill of objections can be filed in the County Court only under one of those three heads.

"Now I consider the present Board of Review square and upright, but I do not like to see such autocratic power vested in their hands or in the hands of any political officers. Supposing that dishonest politicians got into those offices, as is not unlikely in this city, there would be 'grafting' unequaled since Tweed. Such power as the Board of Review has should be vested only in the highest judicial tribunals in the State.

"We are going to make a test case, and see whether the revenue law is constitutional. Whether or not to say how we are going to make our fight, but doesn't it seem to you that such a law is contrary to that provision in the federal constitution which declares that no man shall be deprived of property without due process of law?

"Such legislation has kept, and will keep, Business away from the town. Nobody cares to put his property at the caprice of three politicians whose terms of office expire every two years."

West Doubts Franchise Scheme.

While President Roy O. West has consented to allow Assistant County Attorney Shepard to test the question of the power of the board to assess the franchises of Chicago street railways, he does believe that the board will be successful.

In an opinion given yesterday Mr. West says:

"The statute provides that franchises of persons may be assessed. It nowhere provides that franchises of corporations may be assessed, except in the capital stock of such corporations. What gives value to capital stock? The real estate, the tangible personal property, and the franchise or privilege, or lease or ordinance. The local boards can assess the real estate and tangible personal property. The State Board of Equalization shall assess the capital stock. If the local boards may assess franchises or privileges or leases, what remains to be assessed by the State board?

"I am willing to have a test case made if counsel who believe our local board can assess franchises or privileges of corporations can agree as to how these 'franchises' or 'privileges' or 'leases' shall be described on the tax warrant. However, I believe that the teachers' mandamus proceedings in Springfield will settle this question."

Teachers to Continue Fight.

Miss Catherine Goggin returned to the city during the day after a summer vacation spent in the East and reopened the headquarters of the Teachers' Federation Tax committee in the Unity Building.

"It may not be through the teachers that the tax dodgers will be brought to time," said Miss Goggin, "and we are not working with such narrow hopes. It does seem now, though, that the people are awakened to the situation and in some way will demand an equalising of taxes. The only selfish interest the teachers have is the gratification of seeing their object justified rather than ridiculed.

"The Teachers' federation will continue its case against the State Board of Equalization. We consider the ruling of Judge Thompson in the mandamus suit to compel the Board of Equalization to assess the franchises of twenty-three corporations largely responsible for the action of the Board of Review."

Dowie Sends an Invitation.

A carefully worded invitation to the members of the board and Clerk Galpin has been received from an agent of John Alexander Dowie to be present at the Auditorium Theater tomorrow afternoon. It is presumed that "Elijah II." has heard of the increase in his personal property assessment from $15,000 to $500,000, and wants to convert the reviewers. The letter of invitation is as follows:

"Dear Sir: I take pleasure in inclosing herewith several complimentary tickets to the services to be held by the Rev. John Alexander Dowie, General Overseer of the Christian Catholic Church, in the Chicago Auditorium on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 1. We extend to you a cordial invitation to be present. C. J. BARNARD,

"General Financial Agent."

Schedules Raised by the Board.

From complaint cases heard the following increases were made:

Name.	Assessors'	Reviewers'
A. Kay	$3,475	$25,000
Samuel Butler estate	10,000	15,358
Mary Byrnes	Nothing	7,000
James B. Hobbs	1,100	50,000
Leopold Mayer	1,405	5,000
C. G. Hamilton	4,000	10,700
Charles W. Munson	Nothing	4,000
James H. Dole	2,700	4,100
Mrs. George H. Adams	Nothing	10,000
John H. Wrenn	1,500	5,000
D. R. Scully	810	2,000

Wednesday of next week has been set for hearing elevated railway companies' cases. Thursday and Friday the steam roads will be given their turns.

GIVE UP WEDDING RECEPTION.

Mrs. Frank Price's Illness Necessitates Change of Plans for Celebration of Fifty-eighth Anniversary.

Owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Frank Price, 1067 Wilcox avenue, there will be no reception on the occasion of the fifty-eighth marriage anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Price, as had been previously arranged.

OPENS A FRANCHISE FIGHT

CITY FILES ANSWER TODAY TO UNION TRACTION CLAIM.

Acting Mayor Walker Prepared to Combat Company's Contention That It Is Entitled to Its Right of Way Until 1905—Form of Bill Will Be Determined This Morning—Act on Which Railway Bases Its Hope Said to Be Invalid.

Acting Mayor Walker today will open the city's fight on the Chicago Union Traction company's claim that it is entitled to the use of its right of way until 1905, under the 99-year act passed by the Legislature in 1865. He will file in the United States Circuit Court a formal reply to the bill recently entered in the name of W. L. Elkins, representing the traction company.

The city's response practically was completed last night, but whether it will be entered in the nature of a demurrer, an answer, or a motion will not be determined finally until this morning. It is probable the Elkins bill, however, will be attacked by motion or demurrer, failing which the city then can make direct answer.

Filing of the city's reply will bring to an issue the question of the company's right to use the streets after its Council franchise expires in 1903. Mr. Walker holds that the act of the Legislature under which the company seeks to have the city restrained from interfering with its operation is unconstitutional. A long and bitter legal fight is anticipated.

Mr. Walker is confident of the city's ultimate victory, even though it has been stated that such authorities as the late ex-President Benjamin Harrison have given the company assurance that its contentions will prevail.

ASKS FOR TEMPORARY BRIDGE.

Alderman Minwegen Wants Span at State Street While New Structure Is Being Built.

On behalf of North State street property-owners, Alderman Minwegen has asked that a temporary bridge be erected across the river at this street while the present center-piece structure is being replaced with a bascule span.

Bids for the construction of a bridge at West Division street, on the west side of Goose Island, the structure to cost about $150,000, will soon be advertised for.

Archer avenue is to be the center for a system of newly improved streets. "Archey road," with an asphalt pavement and its trolley wires buried, had been a dream of old inhabitants, but this plan is to be still further extended. Superintendent of Streets Doherty has asked the Board of Local Improvements that the following adjoining streets be improved:

Halsted street, between Archer avenue and Thirty-ninth street, and between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-ninth streets.

Morgan street, between Thirty-first and Thirty-ninth streets.

Root street and Forty-third street, between State and Halsted streets.

Forty-third street, and the part of Halsted street south of Fifty-fifth street, Mr. Doherty wants laid in asphalt. The board probably will act so that the improvements can begin next spring.

Henry Lutzenkirchen, secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works, and "lieutenant" of "Bob" Burke, will not be investigated just yet. He has paid the judgment for $500 held against him by Drexel & Co., the St. Louis liquor dealers. At the instance of the complainants, the motion that a receiver be appointed for the property Lutzenkirchen is alleged to have accumulated through profits from city paving contracts was dismissed in Judge Ball's court.

MORE MURDER PLOTS TOLD IN THE KOZLOWSKI TRIAL.

Attorneys for the Bishop Declare He Is Ill, but Case Must End Next Tuesday —Mayor a Hospital Trustee.

More sensational charges of plots to kill Bishop Anthony Kozlowski were narrated in Justice Martin's court yesterday.

Boleslaus Lewandowski, who testified a week ago that he had been offered a life position and $400 to kill the Bishop, was recalled. He gave the names of four persons whom he claimed were present in the saloon when Dr. Slominski made him the alleged offer of money for "making way with the Bishop."

At this point the attorneys became involved in a wrangle. The attorneys for the prosecution charged that the Bishop's life was in danger still. The attorneys for the defense retorted to the effect that their clients considered their lives in constant danger from the Bishop's followers.

When the case was called the prosecution asked for a continuance on the ground that Bishop Kozlowski had been injured in a runaway and could not be present. A physician's certificate was produced to prove the contention.

It developed that Mayor Harrison is one of the trustees of the St. Anthony's Independent Catholic Hospital. The defense at once charged that the facts had been misrepresented to the Mayor when he was induced to become connected with the institution.

"Bishop or no Bishop," finally declared Justice Martin, "this case will be concluded on Tuesday afternoon, and a continuance is granted until that time."

FOR A GOOD ROADS CONGRESS.

Extensive Preparations Are Being Made for the Coming International Convention at Buffalo.

Extensive preparations are being made for the International Good Roads Congress—the first ever held—at Buffalo from Sept. 16 to 21. A feature of the congress will be the good roads train, which will be taken from Chicago to Buffalo and exhibited on good roads day at the exposition.

The federal State, Postoffice, and Agricultural departments are cooperating with the National Good Roads association to make the congress a success.

The deliberations of the congress will include a general discussion and exemplification of the science of road construction and maintenance, experimental tests, and experience of the various countries and States and the solution of the problems of road-making. Addresses will be made by prominent statesmen and officials, competent engineers, and scientific road experts of various countries.

The good roads train when it leaves Chicago will be made up of twenty freight cars carrying the latest road-making machinery and three sleeping cars for officials of the association and government engineers and road experts.

KEATS KNOWN ON NORTH SIDE.

Police Say Young Man Under Arrest in New Jersey Occasionally Surprised Them by His Acts.

Charles Keats, son of ex-Alderman Keats of the Fourteenth Ward, whose strange actions at West Orange, N. J., resulted in his arrest on Thursday, is well known to residents of the North Side. He caused surprise in the New Jersey town by insisting that his mind was influenced by an invention Thomas A. Edison was working on. East Chicago avenue police say they occasionally were surprised by the young man's actions, but that they never had trouble with him.

FINED FOR MAKING MUCH SMOKE

Six Concerns Assessed from Ten to Fifty Dollars by Justice Gibbons as Violators of the Ordinance.

Five violators of the smoke ordinance were fined yesterday by Justice Gibbons as follows:

Monarch Laundry company, 3612 State street; $50 and costs.

Chicago Flexible Shaft company, Ontario street and La Salle avenue; $25 and costs.

Woolf Clothing company, Halsted and Madison streets; $25 and costs.

Wilke & Co., 58 Clinton street; $20 and costs.

Schiller Building, 100 Randolph street; $10.

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of our great $5 sale of men's suits ... Remember they are all heavy enough to wear late in the fall and sold at $10.00 and $12.00.

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Directors of Great Lakes Sailors' Snug Harbor Report Sufficient Progress in Securing Funds to Insure Success.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Great Lakes Sailors' Snug Harbor, which took place yesterday afternoon, sufficient progress was shown to have been made in the securing of funds to establish the harbor to warrant an official statement that an institution worthy of the great lakes is assured.

The organization was formed with Captain James A. Calbick President and George L. McCurdy Secretary and Treasurer. An application for incorporation papers and charter was forwarded to the Secretary of State at Springfield. The incorporators, who also compose the Board of Directors, are Captains James A. Calbick and W. W. Shaw, Dr. E. L. Atwood, William Davidson, the Rev. Malcolm McNeil, and George L. McCurdy.

A musical entertainment will be given in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium on Oct. 26 for the benefit of the project, at which able speakers who are interested in the work will be present.

The intention of the board, according to Mr. McNeil, is to purchase a farm of 255 acres along the Desplaines River, three miles north of the Town of Desplaines, on which to build the "Snug Harbor" as a home for aged and broken down sailors. The owners of the farm have agreed to sell it at $125 an acre, or a total of $31,875. As soon as the money can be secured, Mr. McNeil said, the purchase will be made.

Those interested in the proposed institution claim that it can be made self-supporting by the proceeds from the farm, nearly every acre of which is said to be tillable and well adapted to market gardening. Over $3,000 subscribed has been paid in and an equal amount more has been promised.

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MADISON STREET.

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 14.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Jeannette L. Gilder on American Productions.

Comprehensive Comment on Current Literature.

William L. Alden Writes of Features in London.

LITERARY REVIEWS.

MISS GILDER COMMENTS ON NEW FALL NOVELS.

[By Jeannette L. Gilder, Editor of Critic.]

So the cat is at last out of the bag, and Mrs. Atherton stands confessed the author of "The Aristocrats." Now that we know it, we are not at all surprised. The style is not unlike Mrs. Atherton's, and though we did not guess it, we might have done so had we tried hard. "The Aristocrats" is a book that one would rather read than have written. It is amusing, and clever in spots, but there is a bitterness about it that is disagreeable. Mrs. Atherton is said to have published "The Aristocrats" anonymously because she believed that by so doing she would get fairer treatment for her work. Does she think that her other books have been severely handled because her name appears upon the title page? I hope not. I should be sorry if she had so poor an opinion of reviewers as to think that they had a personal antipathy to her, which they vented by belaboring her books.

I can never quite understand why it is that some writers think that if you do not like their books it is because of your dislike to them. There are writers of whom I am exceedingly fond, but whose books I cannot endure. They know me well enough to understand that such a thing is possible, but with most writers it is love me, love my book. Mrs. Atherton has always felt there was something more than dislike of her books on the part of those who criticise them adversely. Not to make the matter too personal, she insists that I have a violent prejudice against her because I do not like her novels. Nothing could be further from the truth. Any one who has read my notices of books know that I dislike the class of fiction to which Mrs. Atherton's books belong. I should be sorry if I thought that Mrs. Voynich or Mrs. Clairmont (George Egerton) thought that my dislike of their books was backed by personal dislike. I am sure that they know better. Mrs. Voynich's "Jack Raymond" has been received with severe criticisms. Not because the reviewers dislike Mrs. Voynich, but because they dislike her book. It would be foolish if she should publish her next book anonymously to see how it was received. If it was a different sort of a story from the last, it would, no doubt, be praised, if it was the same sort, I do not believe that it would be noticed at all. It was only Mrs. Voynich's name on the title page that saved "Jack Raymond" from being strangled at birth.

There is not much to remind one of "The King in Yellow" in "Cardigan," Mr. Robert W. Chambers' latest novel. "Cardigan" is a serious story—an historical novel, with the scenes laid in New York State, around the author's own home, and in Pennsylvania. Toward the end it moves into New England and rounds up with the battle of Concord. It is, of course, a love story, otherwise what would be its excuse for being? Mr. Chambers has been steadily improving since he wrote "A King in Yellow" and "The King ... There was amusing trifles, but "Cardigan" is much more of a book. It is as adventurous as the most blasé reader could desire, and yet there is enough of history in it to quiet his conscience, if by chance he should think it wrong to spend too much time in reading a mere story.

Number Nine in Harper's American Novel Series will be "The Strength of the Hills," by Miss Florence Wilkinson, who, by the way, is the daughter of Dr. William Cleaver Wilkinson of the University of Chicago. This, I believe is Miss Wilkinson's first novel. She has, however, written a number of short stories, a one act play, and a religious drama. If Miss Wilkinson does not make a success of literature it will not be for want of trying. To learn the business of play writing she went upon the stage for a short season and did small parts in one of Miss Marlowe's companies. She did not care how small the part was. She was not there to gain histrionic honors, but to learn the exits and the entrances and to know as much about the setting of plays as the stage carpenter. When she thought that she had these important points at her fingers' end she wrote a one act play, which was produced by Mr. Sargent's pupils. It was a fantastic little thing, but no more so than Mr. Yeats' little play, "The Land of Heart's Desire," that Mrs. Le Moyne produced as a curtain raiser before playing "In a Balcony." I do not think that the moral of it was quite commendable, for it ended with a flood which was as fatal as the Johnstown disaster, brought about solely for selfish ends. This play was written, I fancy, merely to get her hand in. All the time she was working on the religious drama. When that was finished she went straight to Mr. Sothern with it, as he was her choice for the hero. He accepted it at once, for he said that he had always wanted to play that part. When it will be produced I do not know. Actors and managers have a way of paying something down on a play and then if anything turns up that they like better they charge the first that payment to profit and loss and hand the manuscript back to the playwright—if it is so covenented in the bond. If there has been no time limit in the contract the playwright is the loser. From what I hear of Miss Wilkinson's novel I imagine that there is a play in that. If there is she will get it out, you may be sure.

Another indefatigable worker along the paths of literature is Miss Elisabeth G. Jordan, the editor of Harper's Bazar. Miss Jordan came straight from a Western convent to try her hand at journalism in New York. Her first position was on the World. She was there for nine years, beginning as a reporter and ending as an editor. When Colonel Harvey took over Harpers' establishment he invited Miss Jordan to edit the Bazar and she accepted the invitation. It was her idea to change that time honored weekly to a monthly and the change has, I believe, been beneficial. But Miss Jordan is not satisfied to edit. She has written two volumes of short stories, one "Tales from the City Room," was published by the Scribners, the other "Tales from the Cloister," is just about to be published by the Harpers. Where could you find a greater contrast in subjects—the city room and the cloister? The latter stories show advancement in the writer's work. They are less journalistic and more like literature. The journalistic training was good, for it taught conciseness, always a desirable quality, some critics think the most desirable, and it also taught the habit of observation, another most desirable thing for a writer to possess. The next thing that Miss Jordan will do will be to write a novel. It is bound to come and it is bound to be worth writing, for she has gone slowly along towards this goal of every writer's ambition.

"The Eternal City" is at last published in book form, and who shall venture to say what its sale will be? It will be greater than "The Christian" from the very nature of its subject, and then look at the enormous amount of advertising it has had. I wonder how Hall Caine's next book will be advertised? "The Christian" had the benefit of the trained nurses' indignation and the discussion that followed. "The Eternal City" has Mr. Pearson to thank for his suit for damages, damages to him perhaps, certainly not to Mr. Hall Caine. People who might not have read the book will read it now to find the offending chapters. If they have read "Quo Vadis," or even "The Christian," they will not be greatly shocked. Indeed they may be disappointed and wonder why there should be so great a cry over so little wool. Mr. Pearson is having his own troubles, too, for I hear that indignant subscribers are refusing to pay up their subscriptions to the Lady's Magazine, contending that they have been cheated out of their rights. They subscribed to read Hall Caine's story, which was nipped in the bud and a most namby pamby tale given in its stead.

We may laugh at Mr. Hall Caine and even sneer at him, but we are bound to admit that he knows how to make an interesting story. We read him in spite of ourselves, protesting and making excuses, but reading on to the end.

I begin to think that every body is writing novels. A young woman whom I should never have suspected of such a thing, walked into my office today and told me she had just written a novel. I groaned, for I thought of her disappointment when it was sent on its rounds only to come back with printed or possibly written notes of regret. "I sent it to a prominent publisher," she told me, "who kept it for three months and then returned it. Then I took it to another, equally prominent, and he accepted it within a week. He said that he had given it to five readers and the good opinions had gone up with each reader. I am writing another for the same publisher," said she delightedly. And who shall blame you," said I, "after such encouragement." JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

The picture illustrates the chapter in the novel describing the battle of Lake Erie. Commodore Perry is leaving his flagship, while the sturdy old Yankee D'ri, shaking a bloody, tattered flag, shouts: "We'll tek care o' the o' brig."

ILLUSTRATION FROM "D'RI AND I."
BY F. C. YOHN.

Book Gossip of London.

Hall Caine to Edit a Volume of the Letters Written by the Author of "Lorna Doone" to His Literary Friends.

[Copyright: 1901: By the New York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The author of "Lorna Doone" was a versatile letter writer who took great pains with his private correspondence. He had few friendships, but clung with tenacity to the literary associates whom he liked. The experiment of collecting his letters will be made, since, unlike the correspondence of modern authors, what he wrote to friends had a distinctly literary flavor.

Hall Caine has consented to edit this volume of Blackmore's letters. He has returned to the Isle of Man for a long holiday.

The autumn book trade promises to be unusually heavy, with many American works on the market. Macmillan is announcing as many as seventy American books of all classes, and Heineman is making a special feature of his Dollar Library of American Fiction, of which "Sister Carrie" is regarded by literary critics here as a notable example of realism.

Fisher Unwin has in hand Mrs. Craigie's "Study in Temperaments," and Frederick A. Ober's "Life of the Empress Josephine."

Duke d'Abruzzi's complete account of his arctic journey will be a stirring narrative under the title of "Farther North than Nansen."

Pearson will soon publish Herbert Vivian's "Romance of Religion," containing descriptions of the quaint customs and ceremonies of Europe and the East.

Neyshy Barring Gould, W. E. Norris, and Robert Hichens are also promised early publication. One of the most interesting biographical studies will be "Barry Sullivan," by R. M. Sillard. I. N. F.

Fine Drawings on View.

Originals from Which Illustrations Were Made for "D'ri and I" and "When the Land Was Young" Are Shown at McClurg's.

The Lothrop Publishing company of Boston has monopolized the windows of McClurg's book store this week with an exhibit of drawings used to illustrate its two successful novels, "D'ri and I" and "When the Land Was Young." The drawings are in black and white and sepia, and are good examples of the excellent work done by F. C. Yohn and Will Crawford.

"D'ri and I" was published last Monday, and the Lothrop company says that it had an advance order sale of 65,000 copies. Mr. Irving Bacheller's story bids fair to be one of the successes of the year. The subject of the book has given Mr. Yohn a chance to depict stirring episodes of the times when fighting was a profession and loved for its own sake.

Miss Lafayette McLaws' novel telling of the days of the buccaneers is also attracting considerable attention, and Mr. Crawford has been happy in his illustrations.

The pictures will remain on exhibition for two weeks, and will then go to New York, and appear in twelve of the large cities of the country between now and Christmas.

ILLUSTRATION FROM "WHEN THE LAND WAS YOUNG."
BY WILL CRAWFORD.

"I thought only of the girl behind me."

"The Death of the Gods."

Dmitri Merejkowski, a Newly Translated Russian, Offers the First of a Trilogy of Novels.

"The Death of the Gods," introduced to the English reading public as the work of a freshly discovered Russian genius, Dmitri Merejkowski, is no more to be classed as a novel than is "Wilhelm Meister" or "Marius, the Epicurean." It is indeed a series of detached incidents, relating more or less to the Emperor Julian Cæsar, the successor of Constantine of Rome. In reality these scenes have an abstract rather than a concrete interest and meaning, and they are designed to portray the warfare in the soul between the passion for a sacrificial, devotional, and somber life, such as the Christian is supposed to lead, and the life of hedonistic, free, unreflecting heathenism, such as was known "when the gods were young."

"The Death of the Gods" is one of a trilogy presenting this large psychological idea, the second being "The Resurrection of the Gods," of which Leonardo da Vinci is the hero; and the third "The Anti-Christ," which has for its subject Peter the Great. So distinguished a person as Mr. Herbert French is the translator, and his ardent recommendation of this somewhat formidable Russian cannot but go a long way.

To enter deliberately upon a course of reading purporting to be fiction, but being in fact a resumé of all the philosophies which have perplexed or comforted man since Plato formulated the science of thought, is not a task to be jauntily undertaken, and the public would rest easier if Mr. French could make the assurance that after all this intellectual toil it would not suffer mere devastation of ideas, but would find itself in some temple of faith, however fragile.

A giant Merejkowski may be, but if he be an iconoclastic monster must we at our own peril read his prodigious and disjointed books, absorbing the doubt and discontent of all the centuries from 300 A. D. to the present time—nay, casting retrospective glances at confuted sophistries and heathen philosophy from the earliest days of Athens to the latest ones of—Concord?

It will be suggested that Mr. Merejkowski does not know of Concord, and that it would be an obvious anacronism to mention that excellent town, the retreat of the philosophers, in a book dealing with Julian the Roman, with Leonardo, or Peter the Great. But it may be retorted that this is no more of an incongruity than for Hortensius, one of the characters in "The Death of the Gods," to discourse about the objections to "blue stockings."

One is inclined to question the judgment of Mr. French in regard to the lucidity of the ambitious writer he has ventured to translate. Are his ideas as valuable as they are pretentious? Is it the mission of art or of philosophy to rake up all the doubts and despairs of the world and set them once more upon their journey?

It is said that once a year Judas is liberated from infernal duress and permitted to wander upon the frozen seas under the cold stars of the uttermost north. So, too, at times, the professional doubters, the unquenchable cynics, the eager iconoclasts, are given leave to emerge from their unholy limbo and—write books. Maxim Gorky's "Foma Gordyeeff" is one of this character, but it could be forgiven because it portrayed a modern man, and because there was a tale to be told, and a style, peculiar, dramatic, mournful, and half-savage, arrested and held the attention.

But the solemnity of Merejkowski is a matter which may not be taken in such good part. The man takes a morose view of life, questions and discounts everything. The book seems to marshal all the hopes, beliefs, superstitions, religions, doubts, and sophistries of the world, to set them all at battle, and to leave them all dying. To be sure, "The Resurrection of the Gods" promises the resurrection of some of these corpses, but a vitalized cadaver is a grewsome thing, and we are not sure that we should care for it.

The truth is, the breath of the old world comes from this book as from a crypt. Even the exquisite Hellenism, which now and again almost wins the reader to happiness, has mold upon it. Its bloom is tarnished. Even when the author admits in an interval of healthy optimism, that the religion of Greece was a preparation for the "Gallilæan," still the thought cheers but for a moment, remembering how futile and how torturous a thing the Christian faith appears to Merejkowski philosophers.

It is a great question whether or not the readers in this active, virile, creative, hopeful nation will be improved either intellectually or spiritually by the despairing interpretations which these Werthers of the steppes put upon the hieroglyph of life. A simple and direct, sane and reverential philosophy dominates this nation as a whole. The day's work is the thing, and hats off before the Unknown, the concrete idea of which we are less and less inclined to endeavor to formulate. To poison this normal cheerfulness with miasma from the sloughs of ancient despair is not a sensible thing to do.

It may be urged that this is not a review of Merejkowski's book. A review is difficult. It would include a consideration of all the philosophies we gaped at in our college days, and in some of which we behold the sources of certain modern contentions. For example, Iamblicus, the instructor of Julian says:

"There is no evil, there is no body, there is no universe, if he exists. Think! it is he, or the universe! The body, evil, the universe, are all a mirage, a deception of the living senses. . . . Upon the eternal ladder of births and of death, all souls, all things existing, are ascending and descending, sometimes toward him, sometimes away from him, seeking to leave the father, and never fulfilling their endeavor. Each soul desires to be God. It weeps for the breast of God, has no rest upon earth, and aspires only to return to the Absolute. We must return to him, and then all things will become God and God will be all in all."

But do not imagine this or any other argument to be offered as conclusive by the author, for there is no theory submitted which is not confuted—all faiths fly before the specters of doubt, all hopes are slain with the shadowy swords of a host of pale despairs. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, publishers.)

A Tale of Beautiful Bermuda.

"Told by Two," a Novel by Marie St. Felix, from the Press of M. A. Donahue of Chicago.

"Told by Two" is the title of a romance of Bermuda, by Marie St. Felix. It is a clever and interesting little story, recording in a chatty, breezy style the amusing escapades and entanglements of a young belligerent wife, who, after a domestic broil with her stoically unsentimental husband, who has objected to paying her extravagant bills, thinks to check his parsimonious tendencies by depriving him of her companionship for an indefinite period. To this end she impetuously rushes off, unattended except by her faithful maid and pampered lap dog, to remote Bermuda.

An idle flirtation with the only eligible fellow passenger on board, embarked for the same port, develops a train of awkward sequences.

On the isolated isle on which they have taken refuge they are thrown much in each other's company; casual acquaintanceship rapidly develops mutual regard; a delightful platonic friendship flourishes between them; they become constant companions, and discover they are real soul affinities. Despite this fact, she nevertheless finds time to send daily copious telegrams home.

This expensive procedure elicits a long letter of objections from her deserted spouse, who emphasizes the fact that "telegrams cost money." Consumed with burning indignation, she seeks forgetfulness in the attentions lavished upon her by her new admirer, who has hopelessly lost his heart to her. A spirit of rebellion and willfulness leads her to lend a willing ear to his impassioned pleadings, and in a moment of weakness an elopement is planned. A special providence intervenes, however; the misguided wife is carried off on the wrong ship, while her adorer is borne swiftly away on the one in which she had intended to embark.

She finds ample time on board ship to take a matter of fact, common sense view of the situation; comes to her senses out at sea, accepts the lesson in the right spirit, and goes meekly home to her lord

W. L. ALDEN REVIEWS WEEK IN LITERATURE.

W. L. Alden's Letter from London.
W. L. Alden Writes About American Books Abroad.

[Copyright: 1901: By the New York Times.]

LONDON, Aug. 20.—There is evidently a growing conviction among English critics that the American book boom is a purely commercial affair, and should be credited to the enterprise of American tradesmen, rather than to the genius of American authors. During the last year or two a number of American novels have been republished here, with the announcement that they have sold to the extent of several hundred thousand copies each in America. The British public has thus been induced to buy them, and it is easy to see that the result has been, as a rule, disappointment. Now and then some one of these extensively advertised books has become popular here, as in the case of "David Harum," but as to most of them the wonder has been why they have sold so largely in America.

It does not follow, as most of the critics have affirmed, that the extraordinary sales of certain American novel have been due purely to skilful advertising. It should be remembered that a large proportion of them are purely American in their subjects, and appeal to the spirit of American patriotism, which of late years seems to have grown in intensity. Of course this does not appeal to English readers. The American revolution, the civil war, and the skirmish with Spain are naturally of intense interest to Americans, whereas, to the average English reader they are of less interest than any of half a dozen little wars waged by England in India, Africa, or New Zealand. Then, again, while Englishmen have a keen appreciation of true American humor, they have naturally little interest in American character, and the novel that is popular in America because it contains faithful studies of New England or Western characters does not attract English readers.

Doubtless some of the recent great book booms in America have been due to other causes than the intrinsic merit of the books, but it is not safe to assume that, because an American novel sells to an enormous extent, the credit belongs wholly to the publisher. "David Harum" sold here simply because it was readable, and its humor appealed as forcibly to the Englishman as it did to the American. On the other hand, an American historical novel, which also sold largely in America, meets with little favor here, for the reason that it deals with matters that are of no interest except to an American. It is unsafe for an author to assume that because his book has been immensely popular at home it will be equally popular here. Let him ask himself if it appeals chiefly to American patriotism. If it does, the chances are that it will not greatly interest the British public.

The death of Sig. Crispi will naturally awaken interest in his memoirs. These were completed some time ago, but owing to their length and the cost of production an Italian publisher ventured to print them. In Italy the author usually pays for the production of his book, and Crispi, who died in poverty, had no money to spend in book publishing. The memoirs will fill twelve volumes, but in spite of their length they must contain a great deal that is unique and valuable. Crispi had been more than sixty years a conspirator, a soldier, and a statesman. He knew everybody in Europe who was worth knowing, and he knew the secret history of Italian conspiracy and Italian politics as no one else knew them.

There will be revelations in the memoirs which will astonish the public and will seriously change the estimate which has hitherto been put upon certain Italian statesmen. It would be difficult to even think of any modern political memoirs which could rival those of Crispi in interest and importance. Whether any publisher will have the courage to undertake the publication of them remains to be seen. I fancy that Americans as a rule do not take sufficient interest in Italian affairs to make it safe for an American publisher to undertake so large a book; and it is doubtful if the number of Englishmen who know enough of Crispi to be willing to buy his memoirs is large. However, it is hardly probable that a work of so much importance will be suffered to remain in manuscript, though there will be a vigorous effort made on the part of Crispi's opponents to prevent the publication of memoirs which may present them in an unpleasant light.

I sincerely hope that they will be printed during my lifetime, for there has been no public man within my recollection who has been so persistently and systematically lied about as has been Crispi, and I am anxious to see the liars discomfited, as they certainly will be if the memoirs are published.

Count Tolstoi is apparently much better in health than he was a few weeks ago, when his death was expected daily. Living the sort of life that he has lived since he invented the religion of hoeing potatoes, he ought to be strong enough to resist almost any attack. Some one has recorded that Tolstoi once said that he could not understand why the English thought so much of Gladstone when they had a much greater man in the person of Ruskin. Possibly Ruskin would have been a greater statesman than was Mr. Gladstone, but could there be a greater absurdity than to rank Ruskin as the intellectual superior of Gladstone? Doubtless Tolstoi possesses more genius than the present Czar, but perhaps the Russians will do better under Czar Nicholas than they would do under Czar Tolstoi.

Mr. C. Arthur Pearson has launched his scheme of simultaneous newspapers in all parts of the world. He announces the approaching issue of the Northern Mail, a newspaper to be published at Newcastle, in which will be reproduced, to some extent, the contents of the Express, Mr. Pearson's London daily. Mr. James Gordon Bennett had something of the same idea when he published the London and Paris editions of the New York Herald. The latter was a success, and is now the only paper published in English on the continent which has any large sale. Of course, it is no way a "European edition" of the New York Herald, inasmuch as it is a totally different paper in every respect. Mr. Pearson's Northern Mail will be much more like an edition of the Express than the Paris Herald is like an edition of the New York Herald. The matter seems of interest to me for the reason that it foreshadows a future development in the newspaper world which can hardly fail to take place. Linked newspapers, as they might be called, published simultaneously in different places, but using the same telegrams and to some extent the same general contents, could be published much more cheaply than could the same number of independent newspapers, and Mr. Pearson will probably be remembered in years to come as the originator of the linked newspaper system.

Mr. Anthony Hope is several writers in one. He can write the novel of adventure in a way that puts other contemporary story tellers in the shade. Then, again, he can write novels of modern society as no one else can write them. I do not mean by this that I particularly admire him as the author of "The God in the Car," or of his last new book, "Tristram of Blent," for I have never been able to take much interest in the former of the two stories, and I have found the latter somewhat dull in spite of its cleverness. But this is only my idiosyncrasy. The public appreciates Mr. Hope as a writer of realistic novels concerning modern men and women, and doubtless they are entirely right in so doing.

"Tristram of Blent" is certainly a book that deserves to be read. It shows a wonderful insight into character, and it is full

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

CAPTAIN RAVENSHAW

By Robert Neilson Stephens

AUTHOR OF

"Philip Winwood" "An Enemy to the King" "The Road to Paris"
"A Gentleman Player" "The Continental Dragoon"

Illustrated by HOWARD PYLE and other artists. 400 pages, cloth, $1.50

Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts says:
"Mr. Stephens has succeeded in the difficult task of wedding the methods of the Realists to the matter of the Romanticists.

"This story is one of the best of the year's output, not having a dull page or paragraph."
—N. Y. Journal.

"One who picks up this story will lose no opportunity to read it to the last line."
—N. Y. World.

Over 200,000 Copies of Mr. Stephens's Previous Books Have Been Sold

L. C. PAGE & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, BOSTON

of the brilliant and subtle conversation in which Mr. Hope so easily excels his rivals. To my own taste the "Prisoner of Zenda" and "Rupert of Hentzau"—I have forgotten precisely how that entertaining person spelled himself—are much more delightful than Mr. Hope's more serious books, but then I have always preferred stories to which something happens to stories which deal in psychology. This is, of course, a low and unrefined taste, but I fancy that a good many people share it with me.

The revival of Sherlock Holmes has led to a discussion as to whether an author, having once thoroughly killed a character, has the right to bring him to life again. This is the sort of discussion that could only take place in weather hot enough to weaken the intellect. Sherlock Holmes doubtless died in the Alps, as his biographer has recorded, but that fact does not prevent the biographer from relating events in the dead man's life which took place long before he made that fatal journey to Switzerland. The question whether or the whole it was advisable for Dr. Doyle to write any more Sherlock Holmes stories is a totally different one. The answer to it must be sought in his publisher's account. As for the new story in the Strand, it promises exceedingly well. I am a little sorry to find, however, that Holmes still talks about his "methods." I doubt if he really did use that term as frequently as he is represented as doing. If he did use it every time he and Watson had a conversation together, the wonder is why Watson did not kill him long before he went to Switzerland.

It looks as if there were to be an attempt to revive Samuel Richardson and his once famous "Clarissa." Paragraphs relating to Richardson are creeping into the literary newspapers, and this sort of thing seldom happens fortuitously. I suppose there are still people who can read "Clarissa," and who like it, but it does not seem as if it contained the elements of popularity in the present century. Doubtless it is a great work, and one which we all admire, provided we do not undertake to read it, but I fear that there is no great demand for a new edition at the present time.

Mr. Barry Pain has collected in a two-shilling volume some of the dialect papers which he has written in To-Day ever since its first number, under the title "De Omnibus." They are supposed to be the reflections of a London omnibus conductor, and their humor is so genuine and delightful that it ought to appeal to an American audience, in spite of the fact that the conductor writes the purest of cockney dialect. The conductor's old friends, Old Ike and Hankin, are most delightful, and the conductor's "missus," who kept her pet cat in a basket before the kitchen fire "along as if he was the Prince of Wales," is as true to life as is the conductor himself. I shall watch with interest the success of the book in America. If it succeeds it will show that the cockney dialect cannot conceal genuine humor from American appreciation. English readers have been able to appreciate certain American dialect stories, in spite of the strangeness of the diction, and surely Americans ought to be able to perceive the humor of Mr. Pain's cockney conductor. Besides, reading the book will be equivalent to a complete education in cockney dialect. W. L. ALDEN.

The Jewish Encyclopedia.

Funk & Wagnalls Company Issues a Remarkable Work, Edited by Isadore Singer, Ph. D.

"The Jewish Encyclopedia. A Descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People from the Earliest Times to the Present Day," has been prepared by more than 400 scholars and specialists.

There is something bordering upon the stupendous in the enterprise and labor involved in such an undertaking as this. The work is to consist of twelve volumes, each with about 701 pages, double column. It is expected to cost about $750,000 to issue it. It is to cover a complete history of the Jewish people from the beginning down. It will include tradition as well as history; in fact, everything pertaining to the life of this wonderful and most peculiar people.

Judging from this initial volume immense attention will be given to biographical notices and sketches of individuals, ancient, modern and medieval, as well as ancient, and this, too, in all the lands of the earth, in the new world as in the old world, wherever Jews have lived, gained a foothold, or been persecuted, and have, if not in one way then in another, come into some vital and more or less determinative relations with the other peoples of the world. This gives to the so copious and comprehensive encyclopedia a truly majestic outlook.

And this is the more remarkable, that in a work projected and conducted by a Jew, supposed to be so limited in his range of sympathy, a summary of the world so broad and generous should be made.

Moreover, while the work is remarkable in this respect also, that whether it keeps in mind the distinctively Jewish reverence for tradition, faith in the tradition often being almost more sensitively tenacious than the faith in what comes down under the most authenticated history, and these national or racial traditions are here so amply recognized in the scheme of this encyclopedia, makes equally free room for the results of modern historic and critical research. Conservatism, and what may be termed modernism, have equal recognition. Nor are the writers of special articles all Jews; quite a good many of them are well-known Christian scholars and authors.

In some respects this most encyclopedic work, when completed will be almost as representatively ecumenical as any parliament of religions could be. For, phenomenally intensive and persistent as has ever been the idiosyncrasy of the Jews, his inevitable genius for doing things has been such that he can never, anywhere, let the world alone. And so interest in this great encyclopedia will by no means be confined to members of the Jewish race, Christianity itself can never forget its Jewish genesis.

Of course the immeasurable knowledges brought together from all sources, all classes, and all times in this capacious work have been with consummate labor and skill sorted, sifted, condensed, labeled, and set down, everything in its own place, so that on the instant one may turn to whatever topic or name he may have in mind. Nowhere else, indeed, could one find a more apt illustration of the economic principle of division of labor and specialization skill.

We do not wonder that Dr. Isadore Singer, the projector and editor of this Jewish encyclopedia, speaks with warmth of that fact that "American and English Judaism seems destined to take the lead in the fortunes of Israel in the twentieth century; and that to have contributed to this great and beneficent evolution in the history of the People of the Book will afford peculiar satisfaction."

What effect it may yet have toward gradually opening the Jewish mind to this recognition of him whom all Jewish prophecy united in forecasting, and from whose birth in that "little town of Bethlehem" all the advancing nations now date their calendars, remains to be seen.

"The New South Africa."

Its Value and Development Set Forth by W. Bleloch. Doubleday, Page & Co., Publishers.

The British-African war still projects its shadow over the world. If war is for the sake of "glory," there is little enough of that in this war. Whatever of sympathy there has been with the Boers in their thrice-heroic struggle, this hopeless "fighting in the last ditch," which does nobody any good, grows wearisome. Nevertheless, thoughtful people are not losing their interest in this far-reaching African problem. There are certain economic, as well as political and imperialistic questions involved which are likely to have an importance affecting all the rest of the world.

A multitude of books on Africa have been called out by the war. Many of them have been most timely and admirably suited to furnish just the information needed. But none of them has been more timely than this one on "The New South Africa." This is not a story of the war nor a history of the country.

This book, with its over 400 pages, is packed with facts—facts relating to matters as they now exist, but set forth with a view to what is to be after the war. It is a study of present conditions which are to determine the future.

The author, by his wide acquaintance with the world, his long residence in the country, and his capacity for the apprehension of large and complicated facts was remarkably fitted for the task he has undertaken. The book is sure to have wide influence in instructing and guiding the judgments of men.

The war will be over some time; Steyn and De Wet will find the last ditch somewhere. The extinguishment of the Boer republic, or "republics," will be complete. There will be no end of the stories of individual heroism and sublime devotion. The costs of the war and the burdens accumulated will be beyond all calculation. The British empire will have been tremendously sobered. The empire may also have become unified as it could have been in no other way. Then will be unified and created into vast power and importance a new south Africa. But what need of the highest statesmanship in the task of reconstruction and in the work of the new administration.

The kind of statesmanship necessary will have to be a statesmanship which recognizes the facts in the case and which is willing to act fairly in view of the total situation. And the purpose of this book is to set forth fully and concisely the facts and conditions as they are. This the author has done in careful order as regards the Orange country, the gold fields, the monopoly in gold, the gold laws, and the various gold properties, the coal fields, diamonds and other minerals, the dynamite monopoly, the land, immigration, the Boer people, the natives, industry and commerce, the railways, the present and future administration, and the fiscal policy. Besides this, in numerous appendices, a great mass of special information is brought together.

Every study of the causes which induced the Kruger regime to plunge the country into war shows that the Boers deliberately determined to oust British civilization from south Africa. It was a scheme which appealed with enormous fascination to the ambition and the imagination of the Boer leaders. Unfortunately the British people of south Africa stood in the way. As it is, the Boer is not likely to be exterminated. Their language, religion, and customs will be left to them. They will no doubt be taught the lesson which their own legislators seem never to have known, that forbearance, and kindness, and tact are, after all, great forces in the world, to be safely counted on.

The Boer population of the Transvaal, according to this author, after the war—men, women, and children—will probably number about 100,000.

On the whole, the argument of this book is distinctly hopeful; not, perhaps, optimistic, yet hopeful. Over and above all the economic, industrial, and commercial forces and considerations, tremendous as these are, are also the moral forces of British public opinion, the world's public opinion, that are to be reckoned with and respected in giving shape to the dominant policy of the new south Africa.

A Brisk Detective Story.

"Equal Partners," by Howard Fielding. A Story with a Surprise. G. W. Dillingham Company of New York, Publisher.

"Equal Partners," by Howard Fielding, is a thoroughly enjoyable detective story, written in good, crisp style, and with a decided surprise in the last pages. It is adroitly contrived that almost every character in the book shall be suspected of the crime of attempted murder before the actual culprit is discovered.

The crime on which the story hinges is the double one of murder and robbery, and one of the most interesting developments is the fact that one man did the stealing and the other tried to do the killing. The corruption of the police makes a large element in the tale, and there is an astute detective, who always declares himself corrupt, but who is never so in fact. The characters are excellently differentiated, and the story is vastly diverting, nor are there any repulsive features about the book.

To tell a story of this sort in a review would of course be unfair, since the whole interest depends upon the mystery. The attempted murder of a young actress involves in a criminal net a brilliant society lady, a physician, a gentleman betrothed to the actress, the gentleman's secretary, and some lesser persons. The reader is made to dislike the chief criminal without suspecting him till a confession is made by his own lips. It is a stirring tale and will enliven a dull evening successfully.

The Military Saloon.

"Cant and Canteen," by S. B. Dexter—a Defense of the Canteen. Published by the Heineberry Company, Chicago.

The much discussed subject of the canteen at army posts and the comparative drunkenness of soldiers with and without canteen privileges is set forth in "Cant and Canteen," by S. B. Dexter, who is the secretary of the Interdenominational Ministerial commission on Investigation at Fort Sheridan. Mr. Dexter, as the result of his inquiries at our neighboring fort, came to the conclusion that intemperance, gambling, and attendant misdoing were much greater among the soldiery after the passage of the anti-canteen law than it had been before. Impelled by the discoveries he made at Fort Sheridan, he carried his investigations further, and found everything to confirm the opinion he had formed. In his book a history of canteen measures is given, with Congressional Record extracts.

The statistics prepared present an eloquent argument for Mr. Dexter's contention. Mr. Dexter is no defender of moderate drinking. He does not approve of drinking at all. He says: "It is true that the canteen is not the best thing for the moral and social welfare of the soldier, yet the canteen as it was regulated when Congress repealed the canteen law was decidedly an improvement over present saloon laws, therefore, in a comparative sense at least, the canteen should be beneficial to the average army garrison."

"Pitfalls of the Ballroom."

George F. Hall Tells Many Anecdotes Prejudicial to Dancing. Laird & Lee, Chicago, Publishers.

"The best society," says George F. Hall, author of "Pitfalls of the Ballroom," "does not dance. The society which elevates, refines, and develops occupies itself in other and more sensible ways than hopping and hugging several nights out of the week."

Mr. Hall is of the opinion that Daniel Webster, Wendell Phillips, Abraham Lincoln, and Harriet Beecher Stowe would not dance. He also recommends a book called "Gates of Hell." He quotes Cicero, who said: "No one dances unless he is either drunk or mad," and he offers 240 pages of argument in support of Cicero. Mr. Hall's portrait appears upon the front pages, and the public is thus enabled to perceive that while Mr. Hall does not dance and does not approve of conventional evening dress for ladies, he has no prejudice against the dress suit. Sam P. Jones, the evangelist, has written the preface.

A Story in Verse.

"Lady Isabel," by Mable Dibble Taylor. Published by G. W. Dillingham Company, New York.

Mable Dibble Taylor dedicates to her mother, her book of verse entitled "Lady Isabel" in the following words: "I dedicate this little book to my Mother—and to her Memory, which is the most sacred of my possessions and an inspiration toward all that is good and beautiful."

She follows this with a verse by the most insistent of materialists, whose invitations to sensual enjoyment are outspoken:

For some we loved, the loveliest and the best,
That from his vintage rolling time has pressed,
Have drunk their cup a round or two before,
And one by one crept silently to rest.

The memory of a good Christian mother ought not, in propriety, to be celebrated with lines from the most arrogant of heathen poets, and the only thing that reconciles the reader to this incongruity is the fact that these Fitzgerald lines of Khayyam's are really the only poetry in the book. Miss Taylor's pretty little tale—which is slightly suggestive of Scott's "Marmion"—would better have been told in romantic prose, for as it now appears it is without rhyme, often without rhythm, and certainly without that dignity and beauty of utterance which will in the hands of a few create a poem even when rhyme and rhythm are lacking.

Brief Mention.

Ellis Meredith, author of the successful story, "The Master-Knot of Human Fate," is a Western club woman and journalist, being on the editorial staff of the Rocky Mountain News of Denver. The name Ellis was originally a phonetic rendering of the initials L. S., although Ellis Meredith is now the author's legal title.

"The Owl and the Woodchuck," by William Harold Neidlinger and Walter Bobbett, will be issued from the press of Rand-McNally on Sept. 1. There have been innumerable books written for juveniles, but it is safe to say that for originality none has exceeded "The Owl and the Woodchuck" in its clever prose, music, and pictures. Four beautiful full-page pictures in colors add to the artistic value of the work.

Zitkala-La and Angel de Cora, two well-known young Indian women of talent, have prepared a book which is soon to be placed upon the market by Ginn & Co. "Old Indian Legends" is the title, the letter press being the achievement of Zitkala-La, the Sioux, and the illustrations being from the pencil of Angel de Cora, the Chippewa. It will be remembered that a few months ago Zitkala-La wrote some exquisitely naïve autobiographical matter for the Atlantic Monthly.

Doubleday, Page & Co. publish this week (Aug. 31) "The Bears of Blue River," some real bear stories, by Charles Major, the author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower." Also "The Backwoodsman," by H. A. Stanley, an author who has not recently come to public notice as a present-day representative of the all but neglected school of Cooper. "The Black Tortoise," now ready, is a remarkable detective story by a writer under the pseudonym of "Frederick Villier," who, in reality, is C. Sparre, a man of high official position and one well acquainted with the intrigue in the government of a great nation. The same house will soon issue "How to Make Baskets," by Mary White, which deals with everything from a workbasket to a wicker chair for the piazza.

Martha Gilbert Dickinson, author of "Within the Hedge," will bring out a volume of verse this fall entitled "The Cathedral and Other Poems." Miss Dickinson's poetry has an extremely personal quality which pervades her work in its slightest as well as in its most ambitious expression. The present volume contains her maturer verse and the titular poem is an altogether original and important production. It is a review in varied meters, most skilfully handled, of the ideas and emotions awakened in a penetrating, reflective, and thoroughly poetic mind by each different detail of some mighty minister. The whole constitutes a unique poetic organism of which the interdependent parts have each its own interest. There is a note of exaltation in the execution which attests genuine inspiration and finely poetizes the ingenuity of the conception.

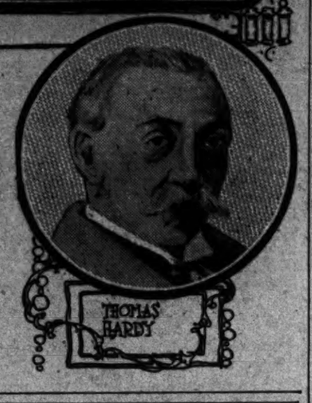
Walter Barr, who writes of practical politics in a familiar fashion in Shacklett (published by the Appletons), has held but one political office in his life—member of a board of examining surgeons in the Pension bureau. He was early a brown into the company of some of the most successful politicians of Indiana, the State where they play politics every day in the year, and later took part in the same game in southern Illinois. He belonged to the organization called by its enemies the Cullom-Tanner machine—to borrow some suavity of phraseology from his own description of the political machine in the book. He was never a candidate for election to office, saying that it is much easier and cheaper to help the other fellows get elected and then to have them land one in an appointive office. He asked for appointment twice, and failed once by a hair's breadth at Springfield. His confidential relation with prominent politicians in Indiana and Illinois made it possible to give a perfectly accurate description of politics as it is played in the middle West.

FIND A CHILD BY THE LAKE.

Two Bathers Discover Six-Weeks-Old Boy in Bushes at Foot of Thorndale Avenue.

The wailing of a little child greeted the ears of J. F. Hacht and Charles E. Milroy as they emerged from the lake, where they were taking a plunge at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, at the foot of Thorndale avenue. The men traced the cries to a clump of bushes, and there found a boy six weeks old, dressed in clothing of fine material. The infant was sent to the police station.

"TESS D'URBERVILLE'S" HOUSE.



Mr. Thomas Hardy did not draw upon his imagination for the Wellbridge Manor House, where poor Tess d'Urberville lived. It still stands in Wessex for the camera to make record of. The Frome almost washes its base, and within, before the open fireplace of the great kitchen, is the seat where Tess rested the night she took her destiny confidently in her hands—and wrecked it. Outside is the old Elizabethan bridge, with five beautiful arches, and over this, once a year, so tradition says, rumbles the spectral coach of the D'Urbervilles. Beyond is King's Bere, with a memorial window to the D'Urbervilles, and a vault in which lie the "skellentons" in whose musty existence John Durbyfield rejoiced. This and much more appears in Black and White of the issue of Aug. 10.

CABLE NEWS HELPS CORN.

ARGENTINE EXPORTS LIGHTER, LIVERPOOL HIGHER.

Advance in English Markets Starts Shorts to Covering and Encourages Local Bulls to Renewed Buying—A Falling Off in Western Movement Predicted—Gain Nearly One Cent—Wheat Has Small Rally with the Coarse Grain.

Liverpool and Argentina furnished reasons for a firmer feeling in corn yesterday—our South American competitor in the business of supplying Europe with foodstuffs by reduced shipments of corn, and the English market by an advance of ½@1d in futures as the response of the English consumers to the prospective falling off in the supply. There were opening advances of about ½c, with a rather sharp demand by shorts, who took alarm at the changed conditions. Local bulls bought with more courage, and gained some further advantage, the close showing gains of ⅞@1 1-10c. They were helped by a falling off in the September liquidation, by a demand for that delivery by shippers and elevators, and by a moderate cash demand at improved prices. September showed most strength, selling from 53⅝c to 54⅝c, and closing at 54½c, compared with a final quotation on Thursday of 53⅝c-½c. December sold from 56¾-⅞c to 57⅛c, closing at 56⅝-57c, and May ranged between 58⅝c and 59⅝-½c, stopping at 59⅛-⅛c.

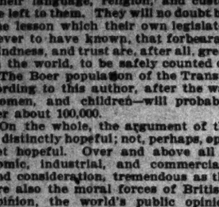
The Argentine shipments were 1,380,000 bu, compared with 2,084,000 bu the week before and 536,000 bu last year. The visible supply at Argentine ports was reported as 2,544,000 bu, compared with 2,575,000 bu the week before and 1,024,000 bu last year, with arrivals from the interior small. There were conflicting claims on the crop situation there, a report of drought hurtful to crops in Santa Fé and Buenos Ayres Provinces, while Broomhall's agent cabled news of "beneficial rains."

Increased Feeding Value.

The high price of hogs attracted attention, the bulls claiming it justified 70c to 80c corn on its feeding value basis. There was little outside trade, but the market showed no signs of fear of September deliveries on the part of September longs, reasonable ground perhaps for believing they would be well taken care of, no matter how large. Receipts were liberal, 459,262 bu at primary points, compared with 362,294 bu a year ago, with local arrivals of 442 cars and 415 estimated for today. But it was claimed the country was selling less to arrive and receipts would not keep up to the present figure. Clearances were only 90,848 bu for the day and 442,000 bu for the week, not suggestive of any well developed foreign demand, but there was more confidence that this was bound to come. There were New England advices that hay was so cheap and plentiful there would be no demand for dear corn and oats for feeding, but the local cash feeling was stronger. There were carlot sales of No. 3 at ½c over September to go to store and shipping sales at 2½c over September c. i. f. Buffalo, a lo farther advance. Sales were 150,000 bu, including 94,000 bu reported taken at the seaboard. There was general covering by shorts early, with Rankin Comstock and Bartlett-Frazier buyers of deferred futures, and Barrell and Harris sellers on the bulge. Snow's September report made the general crop condition 58.9 per cent, compared with 64.4 last month, "correspondents all declaring the crop deceptive, ears poorly filled, and proportion of barren stalks unusually high."

Wheat Is Stronger.

Wheat was helped by factors akin to those which bulled corn, light Argentine shipments, and fairly steady Liverpool cables, and helped quite as much by the corn strength. Large exports contributed to a firmer tone and there were average advances of ⅝c, with ⅛-⅜c retained at the close. September sold between 68⅝c and 69⅝c, closing at 68¼c. December sold from 71⅛c to 72⅛c and closed at 71⅝-71⅞c. The principal bearish influence was the Northwestern receipts, 607 cars, compared with 295 cars last year, and there was moderate selling from that quarter but it was overshadowed by heavy buying for St. Louis, whence came reports of sales of 350,000 bu in two days. Shipping bids here were on a higher basis, but holders were firmer in their views, and actual sales were light, 50,000 bu. With 280,000 bu taken at the seaboard. There was a good demand from shorts at the opening, to cover sales made on the theory that the general dullness and probability of large receipts in the Northwest on Tuesday would carry prices lower. Snow's report, estimating the winter wheat yield at 460,000,000 bu and spring wheat outturn at 300,000,000 bu, had apparently been discounted. There was buying of September for New York account and elevators were changing hedges from September to December at 2⅜-½c difference. Primary receipts of 1,122,751 bu were 75,000 bu ahead of last year's figures, but clearances were still more impressive, 1,814,290 bu for the day and 6,606,000 bu for the week from both coasts. The Argentine shipments were 168,000 bu, compared with 936,000 bu a year ago. Liverpool was ½d lower for futures, compared with a decline of ⅝c here on Thursday, with spot unchanged. Paris was ½c to 1¼c lower, Antwerp ⅝c lower.



Dec. Wheat Range.

Slightly Better Tone in Oats.

Oats were helped fractionally by the better feeling in corn and made a net advance of substantially ¼c as compared with Thursday's market. Trade, however, was not in large volume and the bulk of pit business was in the way of changing to the deferred delivery. There was enough of this to meet the September-May spread close around ¼@⅝c. The inspection sheet showed 213 cars, of which 45 were contract. Estimated for today are 250 cars. The seaboard cleared 16,200 bu. In a cash way the market was moderately active, though offerings were somewhat in excess of the demand. The fact of a holiday today induced the making of concessions as a means of cleaning up the sample lots and resulted in a fairly large trade. Withdrawals from regular houses were 24,200 bu and from unlicensed elevators 16 cars and 75,800 bu.

All the provision list was firm, with prices about 10c higher than Thursday. About the only feature in the market was the widening of the difference on pork and a narrowing on lard. Pit trade was largely in the way of changing, though McReynolds was a fairly heavy buyer of January pork. Live hogs were 10c higher, with receipts 16,000. Hogs sold at $6.70, the top price so far. Western packing points had 50,700 hogs, compared with 47,100 the previous week and 41,700 the previous year. Cured meat shipments were 2,536,000 lbs against 1,654,000 lbs a year ago. Lard shipments were 1,149,000 lbs, compared with 1,495,000 lbs a year ago.

Rye showed quite decided strength. December sold at 55@55¾c, closing with the advance entirely sustained. Receipts were 10 cars.

Barley ruled firmer on a new shipping demand which sprang up. While not quotably higher all the desirable grades were more salable. Receipts were 92 cars. The general range was from 55@63c, the outside being for choice seed.

Not much was done in timothy seed, $1.40 being bid and $1.50 asked for September. Prime cash seed was fh good demand, with $1.40 bid.

Crop prospects broke the flaxseed market, both cash and futures seeking lower levels. Spot seed was 4@5c off, while futures lost about 3c. No. 1 Northwestern closed $1.43 and No. 1 $1.40. September sold between $1.36½ and $1.41, closing $1.39, and October between $1.34 and $1.38, closing $1.37. The three points reported receipts of 111 cars, against 95 cars last year.

Figures for the Day.

Grain and provision futures ranged as follows:

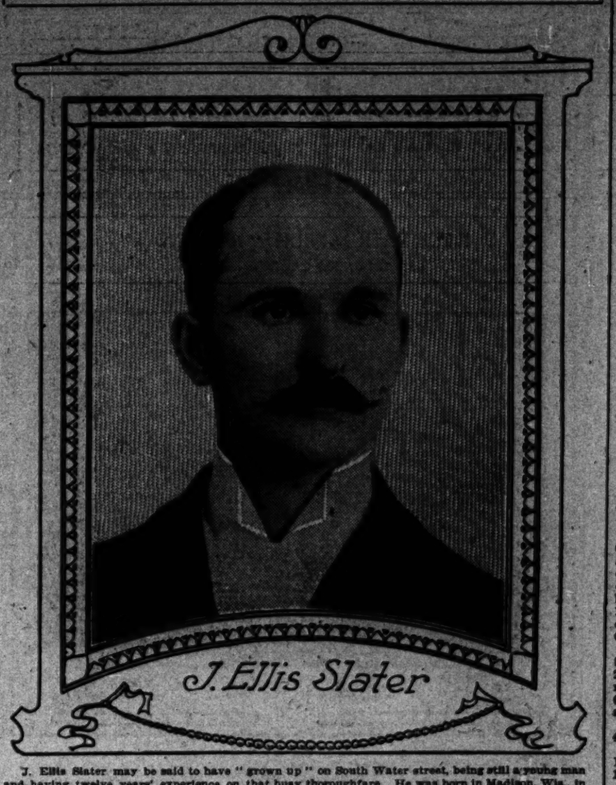
WHEAT.

	Aug. 31.	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Aug. 31, 1900.
Sept. ..	68⅝-¾	69⅜	68⅝	69⅜-¾	74
Dec. ...	71⅝-¾	72⅞	71⅝	72⅞-¾	....
May ...	75	75¾-⅞	75⅛	75⅝	....

CORN.

Sept. ..	53⅝-½	54⅜	53⅝	54⅜	50⅝
Dec. ...	56⅛	57⅛	56¾-⅞	56¾-7	....

ONE OF SOUTH WATER STREET'S YOUNG MEN.



J. Ellis Slater may be said to have "grown up" on South Water street, being still a young man and having twelve years' experience on that busy thoroughfare. He was born in Madison, Wis., in 1870, coming to Chicago in 1888, and entering the employ of L. G. Kunze, then, as now, a fancy fruiterer. In 1898 Mr. Slater became general salesman for the Earl Fruit company. This service covered six years. During the following three years he was in charge of the California fruit department of F. Newhall & Sons. Last July he formed a partnership with Carl M. Mohr, the firm now doing a growing business in wholesale fancy fruits and vegetables.

May	58⅝	59⅛-¼	58⅝	59¼-⅜	....

OATS.

Sept. ..	35¼	33⅝	33-¼	33¼-⅜	21⅛
Dec. ...	35-⅛	35¼-⅜	34⅛	35⅛	....
May	37⅜	37⅝-¾	37¼	37⅝	....

PORK.

Sept. ..	14.27½	14.40	14.30	14.40	10.90
Oct. ...	14.40	14.50	14.42½	14.50	11.07½
Jan. ...	15.37½	15.55	15.45	15.55	11.80

LARD.

Sept. ..	8.85	8.97½	8.90	8.97½	6.72½
Oct. ...	8.92½	9.07½	8.85-7½	9.02½	6.77½
Jan. ...	8.77½-80	8.85-7½	8.80	8.85-7½	6.60

SHORT RIBS.

Sept. ..	8.30	8.40	8.30	8.40	7.07½
Oct. ...	8.40	8.50	8.42½	8.50	7.05
Jan. ...	6.87½-90	7.97½	7.92½	7.97½	5.95

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 1 better.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	.....	26	32	15	53
Spring wheat	.....	6	10	29	45
Corn	.....	14	406	22	442
Oats	.....	45	145	23	213
Rye	.....	1	2	2	10
Barley	.....	1	63	28	92
Totals	.....	93	665	96	853

Inspected out: 1,100 bu winter wheat, 100,000 bu corn, 24,200 bu oats. From unlicensed elevators: 28 cars and 149,000 bu winter wheat, 6 cars and 8,000 bu spring wheat, 41 cars and 63,700 bu corn, 16 cars and 75,800 bu oats, 5 cars rye, 1 car barley.

Movement of Produce.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and provisions for the last 24 hours, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts 1901.	Receipts 1900.	Shipments 1901.	Shipments 1900.
Flour, brls...	24,666	12,660	11,522	12,180
Wheat, bu....	168,565	846,850	94,796	177,832
Corn, bu.....	319,775	157,500	221,181	4,972
Oats, bu.....	242,486	326,614	258,000	425,824
Rye, bu.....	6,350	7,875	750	.....
Barley, bu....	63,300	17,850	7,042	.....
Grass, bu.....	400,000	246,850	438,040	214,534
C. seeds, lbs..	71,065	14,503	3,170	.....
O. seeds, lbs..	45,170	1,000	44,940	20,158
P. seeds, bu...	21,469	40,519	37,500	.....
C. meats, lbs.	676,315	421,150	2,536,114	1,654,187
Can. mts., c's.	.....	900	221,181	2,972
D. pds., lbs...	468,940	719,180	2,662,350	2,350,254
Beefs, tcs.....	21	.....	62	42
Beef, brls.....	14	.....	515	71
Pork, brls.....	200	.....	1,328	870
Lard, lbs.....	144,600	40,800	1,140,210	1,495,318

The receipts and shipments of wheat and corn at the points given were as follows:

Western points.	Receipts Wheat.	Receipts Corn.	Shipments Wheat.	Shipments Corn.
Chicago	168,565	319,775	94,796	221,475
Milwaukee	42,750	2,700	3,730	8,400
Minneapolis...	391,800	6,000	58,240	3,200
Duluth	183,194	.....	389,298	.....
St. Louis.....	109,000	32,000	51,000	54,000
Toledo	35,633	19,000	8,000	33,316
Detroit	10,607	38,063	.....	4,000
Kansas City..	187,800	28,800	207,900	20,000
Peoria	5,000	9,000	7,200	93,000
Total	1,122,758	459,302	816,166	444,591
Seaboard—				
New York.....	26,450	39,000	78,873	25,800
Boston	11,085	800	106,306	800
Philadelphia..	96,000	4,000	170,450	1,000
Baltimore	92,286	7,407	240,438	8,831
New Orleans..	.....	.....	224,000	.....
Galveston	85,000	.....	.....	.....
Newport News	.....	.....	118,000	.....
Total	350,771	49,607	946,999	36,857
Grand total..	1,406,522	508,909	1,763,135	481,448
Same d's 1900.	1,890,297	515,852	828,278	577,426

Cash Produce Movement.

FLOUR—Demand moderate and market steady. Spring, special brands, $4.20@4.30; hard patents, $3.60@3.70; soft, $3.40@3.50; winter patents, Southern, $3.40@3.50; straights, $3.20@3.30; white rye, brls, $2.80@2.90; dark, $2.65@2.70.

WINTER WHEAT—Firm and in good demand. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 hard, 50,000 bu on p. t.; No. 2 hard, 69¾c. Free on board: No. 3 hard, 69¾c. Billed through: No. 3 hard, 68¾c.

SPRING WHEAT—Quiet but firm. Sales in store and to go: No. 4, 66c. Free on board: No. 4, 63c; No. 3, 68¼c.

CORN—Demand fair but offerings larger. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 54¾c; 40,000 bu for export on p. t. No. 2 yellow, 54¾c; No. 3, 54½@54¾c; 100,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 3 white, 56@56¼c; No. 3 yellow, 54¾@55c; 50,000 bu for shipment on p. t. On track and free on board: No. 4, 54@54½c; No. 3, 54¾@55c; No. 3 yellow, 54⅞@55½c; No. 3 white, 56@56¼c. Billed through: No. 4, 52¾@53½c; No. 3, 53½c; No. 3 yellow, 53¾@54¼c; No. 2 yellow, 54½c; No. 3 white, 55¼c.

OATS—About steady. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 34¼c. On track and free on board: No. 4 white, 36¼@36¾c; No. 3, 34c; No. 3 white, 36¼@37¼c; No. 2, 34@34¼c; No. 2 white, 36½@37¼c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 35¼@36c; No. 3, 33½c; No. 3 white, 35¼@36¼c; No. 2, 33¾@35½c; No. 2 white, 35¾@37¼c.

RYE—Strong. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 55c. Free on board: No. 2, 54¾@55½c; No. 3, 54¾c.

PROVISIONS—Firm and higher. Cash lots mess pork, $14.40@14.45; repacked, 15@20c discount. Lard, $8.95@8.97½; short ribs, $8.25@8.45, according to weight.

COOPERAGE—About steady at unchanged prices. Ash pork brls, 82½@85c; oak, 87½@90c; lard tierces, $1.00@1.02½.

WHISKY, BASIS FINISHED GOODS—Steady, $1.30.

HAY—Steady for choice grades; others slow. Receipts, 603 tons; shipments, 88 tons. Sales on track: Choice timothy, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 timothy, $12.50@13.00; No. 2 timothy, $12.50; not graded timothy, $10.00@11.00; no grade timothy, $9.00; clover mixed, $12.50; choice prairie, Iowa, $13.50; Nebraska, $13.00; Minnesota, $13.50; No. 2 Prairie, State, $8.50@9.00. Free on board and switched: Not graded timothy, $12.00; choice prairie, Iowa, $13.50.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 115 cars; corn, 415 cars; oats, 250 cars; hogs, 13,000.

Traders in the provision pit are commenting on the fact that the near-by deliveries, especially in lard and ribs, appear to be so closely held that almost any demand puts up the price. Both the Armour and the Cudahy interests are popularly supposed to be "long" lard and ribs, while all other packing interests are believed to be on the short side. The public, however, is so far out of the trade that should any congested conditions develop in the September or October deliveries the fight will be among the biggest interests in the trade.

During the five days of the week Minneapolis and Duluth received 3,607 cars of wheat, compared with 3,116 cars the previous week and 2,618 cars the corresponding week last year.

T. M. Hunter has received samples of flax, taken from three different parts of North Dakota, which he estimates will run 20 to 25 bu of seed to the acre.

Crops are said to be generally harvested and up to expectations on the line of the Northern Pacific railway except on the Dakota division. Wheat runs 15 to 20 bu and grades No. 1 and No. 2 Northern. Rye averages 18 bu and oats 25@30 bu.

Estimates on local provision stocks include 57,000 brls contract pork, 52,500 to 56,000 tcs lard, and 18,500,000 lbs ribs, a slight falling off in pork but a small increase in lard and ribs.

Bradstreet's reports exports as follows:

	Wheat and flour, bu.	Corn, bu.
This week.....	6,607,000	442,000
Last week.....	6,606,000	623,000
Last year	3,248,000	3,717,000
Since July 1.....	57,287,000	10,198,000
Same time last year.....	25,138,000	31,760,000

Local vessel men well posted on wheat charters so far made at Duluth say at least 1,000,000 bu have already been booked for shipment to Buffalo.

"Wheat is low and the news bullish, corn high and the news bearish," declared a trader who is not quite satisfied with the course of the markets.

Hay to Cut Into Other Feeds.

The big hay crop in the New England States is an argument used to back up the claim that there will be a small demand from that section for corn and oats for some time. One big crop was raised there and the farmers are now harvesting another, and the best hay is selling at $6.50@7.00 a ton. The tendency will be to use the cheaper feed as long as possible, to the exclusion of the dearer. The hay crop in other sections of the country will prove an important factor in aiding economies in the use of corn and oats. The crop in Nebraska is so large that some well informed grain men believe that State will have corn to ship out of its borders, in spite of the small crop, perhaps half of the surplus shipped from the crop of 1900, which has been estimated at 75,000,000 bu. Iowa may also have some surplus to dispose of. It all depends on the extent of the economies practiced in the feeding of high-priced corn, a factor which will have almost as much to do with the final adjustment of the price as the outcome of the crop.

Expert opinions differ on the probable size of the September deliveries next Tuesday, ranging from 2,000,000 bu to 3,000,000 bu corn and from 500,000 bu to 2,000,000 bu wheat. About 500,000 bu oats are generally expected to go round, but one house alone is said to be preparing to deliver that amount. There will probably be about 150,000 bu rye delivered.

There has been a steady climb in the price of hogs, the record-breaking figure of $6.70 per 100 lbs being paid at the yards yesterday. Receipts are falling off a little and some of the packers expect them to be small for the next two months. The theory is that the rush of hogs to market in the Southwest, which started as the result of the long drought, has resulted in the disposal of stock which would naturally have been marketed during the next two months. If this theory is correct, there will be a further falling off in receipts unless prices become attractive enough to tempt stock raisers to equally strenuous efforts to anticipate winter deliveries.

The high price of hogs was used by the corn bulls as a logical argument for an advance in the price of that grain, some of them figuring that 8 bu corn will add 100 lbs to the weight of a porker, and that with hogs at an average price of $6.50 per 100 corn is worth 80c for feeding.

Bids for No. 2 hard winter wheat were 2¼ over September, c. i. f. Buffalo, an advance of ½c, and there was an active inquiry reported for No. 1 Northern at 1½c over September, f. o. b., with no holders anxious to sell at less than 2½o over.

A charter was issued at Springfield yesterday for the George H. Phillips Grain company of Chicago, capital stock $

RANGE OF PRODUCE PRI

QUOTATIONS ON GRAIN AND PLES AT LEADING EXCHANG

Record of the Day's Trading in pal Commodities from the Seaboard to the Western M Tendency of Cotton in the E South — Receipts and Shipme Wheat, Corn and Oats at M Points.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Flour—Rec 27,849 brls; exports, 17,355 brls. Firm fairly active. Winter patents, $3.60 winter straights, $3.30@3.45; winter ex $2.50@2.80; winter low grades, $2.30@ Minnesota paten $3.70@4.00; Minnesota ers', $2.85@3.15.

Wheat—Receipts, 26,450 bu; exports, bu. Spot firm; No. 2 red, 77¼c f. o. b. a No. 2 red, 75½ elevator; No. 1 Nort Duluth, 79¼c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 83¾c f. o. b. afloat. Options ha sharp advance in Southwest buying, seaboard clearances, damage reports Russia and Argentine, small Argentine ments, covering for the holidays, and corn advance; closed firm, ⅝@¾c net hig September, 75 5-16@75¾c, closed 75¼c; tober, 75 5-16@75¾c, closed 75¼c; Decem 76¼@77¼c, cl sed 77¼c.

Corn—Rec pts, 39,000 bu; exports, 1 bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 61¼c elevator 61¾c f. o. b. afloat. Option market strong and higher early on a bullish fo crop report, covering, the cables, and fe of frost. It later eased off under realis but recovered again and closed firm at 1¼c net advance; September, 60¼@60 closed 60¾c; December, 60 9-16@61¼c, clo 61¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 99,000 bu; exports, 200 bu. Spot steadier; No. 2, 38½c; No. 3, 38c; 2 white, 40¼@40½c; No. 3 white, 39¾c; tra mixed Western, 39@39½c; track white, 39@47c. Options steady to firm with wheat and corn.

Cottonseed oil—Quiet; prime yellow, 40@ 41c.

Eggs—Receipts, 6,683 pkgs; firm; State and Pennsylvania, 18@20c; Western candled, 17½c; Western uncandled, 14@17c.

Sugar—Raw, easy; fair refining, 3 5-16c bo centrifugal, 96 test, 3 13-16c bid; molasses sugar, 3 1-16 bid; refined steady; crushed, 5.75c; powdered, 5.35c; granulated, 5.25c.

Lower Prices for Cotton.

Cotton—Futures opened steady, with prices unchanged to 7 points higher. Immediately after the call prices weakened 6 to 7 points under selling for both accounts and an unfavorable turn in the Liverpool market.

Trading was quiet all the forenoon, with the market rather heavy and narrow.

Soon after midday the local market steadied on reports of a report that the account of the Liverpool stock showed a decrease of 10,000 bales as compared with the official figures cabled this morning, 30,000 bales. Then came a sharp setback under pit selling for profits, followed by a sharp rise on bulling from scalpers.

In the last half hour room scalping was forced prices off to low figures of the day. The market was finally quiet and steady with net gains of 7 points to 1 point lower.

Spot closed steady; middling uplands, 8c; middling gulf, 8¼c; sales, 6,004 bales.

Futures closed quiet and steady. August nominal; September, 7.89c; October, 7.89c; November, 7.95c; December, 8c; January, 8.01 February, 8.01c; March, 8.04c; April, 8.05c; May, 8.06c.

Western Grain Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30.—Close: Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash elevator, 69¾c; track 71¼c; September, 69¾c; December, 71¾c; May, 76c; No. 2 hard, 68@69¼c. Corn—Higher; No. 2, cash, 55¾c; track, 55¾@56c; September, 55¾c; December, 58c; May, 60¾c. Oats—Higher; No. 2 cash, 36¾c; track, 37¼@37¾c; September, 35¾c; December, 36¾c; May, 39c; No. 2 white 38¾@39¾c. Rye—Dull, 57c; last sale, 11¼@14c; heavy, fine, 9¼@ 12c; tub washed, 19@24c. Flour—Dull, steady; family patents, $3.45@3.55; extra fancy and straights, $3.30@3.40; clear, $2.60@2.90. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 50,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 32,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 30.—A firmer tone developed in wheat this morning and the market turned about. The market closed firm but quiet. September, 67¾c; December, 69¾c; May, 72@72¼c. Cash business was good and the bulk of the wheat was cleaned up in the first hour. Elevators and millers bought freely. No. 1 Northern followed the September option at about 1½c over and sold at 69@69¾c; old No. 1, to arrive, sold at 69¾c; No. 2 Northern showed a range of 68¼@67½c; No. 3 sold 1¼@2¼c under September option. Flour—First patents, $3.85@3.95; second patents, $3.65@3.75; first clears, $2.80@ 2.85; second clears, $2.20.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 30.—Close: Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard, 71¾c; No. 1 Northern, 69¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69¼c; No. 3 spring, 64¼c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 71¾c; to arrive, Northern, 68¾c; September, 68¾c; October, 69c; December, 69¾c; May, 73½c. Oats—Steady, 24½c. Flax—Cash, $1.40; to arrive, $1.40; September, $1.38¾; October, $1.37; November, $1.35. Corn—54c. Receipts—Wheat, 183,194 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 389,296 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 30.—Close: Wheat—September, 64½@64¾c; December, 67¼c; May, 71¾c; cash, No. 2 hard, 65¼@66c; No. 3, 62@63½c; No. 2 red, 68@68½c. Corn—September, 55¼@55½c; December, 55¾@55¾c; May, 57¾@58c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 55@55¼c; No. 3 white, 55@56c. Oats—No. 2 white, 38@ 38½c. Receipts—Wheat, 130,600 bu; corn, 30,400 bu; oats, 8,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 184,800 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 30.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Firm. Close—No. 1 Northern, 71c; No. 2 Northern, 68¼@69c; September, 69½c; December, 71½c. Barley—Steady; No. 2 die; sample, 45@50¼c. Oats—Higher; No. 2 white, 37@37½c. Corn—September, 54½c; December, 56¾c.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 30.—Wheat—Dull, firm; cash and September, 72c; December, 74c; May, 77¾c. Corn—Quiet, firm; cash, 57½c; September and December, 57c. Cloverseed—Cash prime, $5.90; October, $5.90; December, $5.95½.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 30.—Spirits turpentine—Firm, 33½c. Resin—Firm. Quote: A, C, $1.05@$1.00; D, $1.00; E, $1.00@$1.00; F, $1.10@1.15; G, $1.15@1.20; H, $1.20@1.25; I, $1.40@1.45; K, $1.65; M, $2.10; N, $2.75; WG, $3.00; WW, $3.50.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 30.—Corn—Firm; No. 2, 56c. Whisky on the basis of $1.30 for finished goods.

IN FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Current and Closing Quotations on Grain, Provisions, and Cotton at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—Grain—Wheat—Spot, No. 2 red Western winter quiet, 6s 8d. No. 1 Northern spring steady, 6s 8d. No. 1 California quiet, 6s. Futures steady; September, 5s 6¾d; December, 5s 5¾d. Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 4s 9¼d; do old, no stock. Futures steady; September, 4s 9¼d; October, 4s 9¼d; November, 4s 9¼d.

Provisions—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 70s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, steady, 45s 6d. American refined, in pails, firm at 46s. Hams—Short cut, steady, 51s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, strong, 47s 6d; short clear, steady, firm, 44s 6d. Shoulders—Square, firm, 32s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, quiet, at 60s. Linseed oil, 32s 6d.

Cotton—Spot, limited demand; prices firm. American middling fair, 5 21-32d; good middling, 5 13-32d; middling, 5 3-32d; low middling, 4¾d; good ordinary, 4¾d; ordinary, 4½d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 4,500 bales American.

Futures, none. Futures opened firm and closed barely steady. August, 4 58-64@4 59-64 sellers; August and September, 4 58-64@ 4 59-64 sellers; September, 4 53-64@4 56-64 sellers; October, g. o. c., 4 30-64 sellers; October and November, 4 53-64@4 54-64 sellers; November and December, 4 30-64 sellers; December and January, 4 29-64@ 4 30-64 sellers; January and February, 4 29-64 sellers; February and March, 4 28-64@4 29-64 buyers; March and April, 4 28-64@4 29-64 buyers.

STOCKS TAKE QUICK TURN

WALL STREET BROKERS SURPRISED BY ACTIVITY.

Traders Come Down-Town Expecting Decline, but Market Defies Pessimistic Conditions and Advances Are Recorded Throughout List—Pending Holiday Has No Effect—Erie Easily the Feature, More than 90,000 Shares Changing Hands.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—[Special.]—It was the unexpected that happened in the stock market today. General, professional Wall street came down to business prepared to see not only less activity in the market but also a not unsubstantial decline in prices, due to the selling of long stocks by holders who might not care to go over the three-day holiday long of securities. At the same time it was believed there would be found few new buyers courageous enough to take the stocks so offered, except at marked recessions in prices.

Apart from the holiday it was pointed out that tomorrow an unfavorable bank statement is almost certain to be issued, for during the week the loss in cash by the banks has been in the neighborhood of $6,000,000, in large measure because of the shipments of currency to the West for crop-moving purposes. Expectation of the statement, the pessimists declared, would be another factor likely to deter would-be purchasers.

Instead of an inactive market, however, almost invariably seen before a holiday, there was a fair degree of activity, more than 400,000 shares changing hands while, more remarkable, in the face of the persistent realising all day, prices steadily advanced, with the closing figures generally the highest for the day, and showing many net gains. A few of them only need to be set forth as representative. They are: Union Pacific, 1¼; Atchison, 1; Canadian Pacific, 1¼; St. Paul, ¾; St. Paul preferred, 2; Chicago Terminal, 1½; Delaware and Hudson, ¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1⅝; Erie, ⅝; Erie first preferred, 1¼; Lake Erie and Western preferred, 1½; Nickel Plate 2; Nickel Plate first preferred, 2½; Nickel Plate second preferred, 2; Wisconsin Central, 1⅝; Amalgamated Copper, 1; American Smelters, 1⅝; American Tobacco certificates, 3¾; and Colorado Fuel, 1¾.

Reviewing the list, it will be found that every important stock on the board showed an advance. More, the trading was well diversified, the number of individual stocks traded in being larger than for some time—and this though Erie common stock alone contributed over 70,000 shares out of the day's total.

As for news developments during the day there was none of consequence to influence the market one way or the other, unless it be the familiar story of good times and increased earnings told by the published railway reports.

Perhaps the most significant general development of the day was the allure of any money squeeze over the holiday to materialize, first of the day's call loans being made at 2½ per cent with the figure at no time rising higher than 3 per cent and a sharp decline toward the close of business. Sterling exchange, bringing the rate within almost 1 cent of the gold importing point and leading to expectations that gold will be shipped here from Europe perhaps next week.

The Eries were easily the features, nearly 90,000 shares of the three issues being traded in at substantial advances. Gas Stock Exchange house alone took 10,000 shares of the common stock, the buying being attended by reports that Morgan, Vanderbilt, and Pennsylvania interests alike were the leading purchasers.

It seems to be agreed that some important developments in the affairs of the company are pending, but what their nature is cannot be learned.

The strength of the Vanderbilt stocks, notably the Nickle Plate issues, was another market feature, the street hearing in this connection that the Vanderbilt plan of reorganization had at last been decided upon. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were likewise notably strong, under purchases ascribed to the Harriman-Kuhn-Loeb interests, who are quoted by their friends as predicting great things for both properties. Gould brokers were buyers of their securities, notably Western Union and Missouri Pacific.

As compared with the final prices of last Saturday the majority of stocks were higher. The more important net advances are in Erie 1¾ per cent and first preferred 1¾; United States Steel, 1½; Consolidated Gas, Louisville and Nashville, and Union Pacific preferred, 1⅞ each; Canadian Pacific, 1¼; Ontario and Western, 1; Illinois Central and Southern Pacific, ¾ each; United States Steel preferred, ⅝; Atchison and Reading, ½ per cent each. The noteworthy declines are in Amalgamated Copper, 2 per cent; American Sugar Refining, 1¾; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 1⅝; American Smelting and Refining, 1⅜; Kansas and Texas preferred, 1¼; Metropolitan Street Railway, ⅛; Tennessee Coal and Iron, ⅜; and People's Gas, ⅛ per cent.

IN NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Railroad Stocks, and Other Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The stock market made rather a striking demonstration of strength today. The increasing disposition to buy stocks as the day progressed indicated that the demand to cover outstanding contracts came largely from the bear party. There was, however, also a steady absorption of a number of prominent stocks. The buying of this character was particularly obvious in the Eries.

The bears were seemingly discomfited by the absence of a flurry in the call loan market.

The market closed moderately active and firm. The railroad bond market was dull but firm. Total sales, par value, $2,018,700.

United States bonds were all unchanged on the last call.

Close: Money on call steady at 2@3 per cent; last loan, 2. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills 486@ 486¼ for demand and at 484 for 60 days. Posted rates, 485@487½. Commercial bills, 483¾@483¾.

Silver certificates, 58½. Mexican dollars, 45½. Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds firm.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Aug 30.	Aug 29.
Amn. Sugar	400	135¾	133¾	133¾	135¾
Amn. Tob. ctfs.	1,400	138¾	138¼	138¾	
Amn. Locomotive	400	27	26¾	27	26¾
Amn. Smelting	14,100	52¾	52¼	52¾	51¾
Do pfd	1,000	101	100	100	100¾
Amn. Copper	7,900	120	118¾	119¾	119
Amn. Bicycle	100			3¼	3
Atchison	21,800	80¾	79¾	80¾	79
Do pfd	2,800	98½	97¾	98¼	97¾
Anaconda	300	47	46¾	47	46¾
Amn. Linseed	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Do pfd	100	60¾	60½	60¾	
Amn. Malt. Co.	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Amn. Car Fdry	300	31¾	30	31	31¾
Do pfd	300	87¾	87¼	87¾	87¾
Amn. Ice	800	18¾	18¼	18¾	18¼
Do pfd	100	69¼	69¼	69¼	70
Amn. T. & T. Co.	41	100	100	100	
Amn. Woolen	200	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¾
Do pfd	100	80¾	80¾	80¾	81
Bkln. Rap. Trans.	2,000	75¾	75¼	75¾	75¾
Balto. & Ohio	900	106	104¾	106	104¾
B. R. & P.	100	92	92	92	
Do 1st pfd	2,800	77¾	77¼	77¾	77¼
Do 2d pfd	6,900	55¾	55¼	55¾	55¼
Rubber Goods	700	31¾	31	31¾	30¾
Rep. Iron & Steel	2,200	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
Do pfd	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Southern Ry	11,700	33¾	33½	33¾	33½
Do pfd	500	88¼	88¼	88¼	88
St. J. & G. I.	13	13	13	13	13
Southern Pacific	21,500	60¾	60¼	60¾	60¼
St. L. & W.	300	31¾	31¼	31¾	32
St. Louis & A.	2,600	117¾	115¾	117¾	115¾
St. L. & S. F.	2,900	47¾	47	47¾	47
Do 1st pfd.	1,700	71¾	70¾	71¾	70¾
S. R. & T.	400	3	3	3	3
T. & L. W. pfd.	100	35½	35½	35½	35½
Texas Pacific	4,200	41¾	41¼	41¾	41¼
Twin City	500	102¾	102	102¾	101¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	1,700	67¼	66	66¾	66¾
Union Pacific	29,000	104¼	102¾	104¼	103¾
Do pfd	600	92	91¾	92	91¾
Un. Bag & Paper	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¾
U. S. Rubber pfd	100	59	59	59	
U. S. Leather	700	14	13¾	13¾	14
Do pfd	700	83½	83¾	83½	86
U. S. Express	27	91	91	91	92½
U. S. Steel	21,200	45¼	45¼	45¾	45¾
Do pfd	7,900	95¼	94½	95¼	94¼
W. & L. E.	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Wabash	11,000	23¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Do pfd	1,800	42¾	41¾	42	41¾
Wis. Central	1,400	22¾	20¾	22¾	20¾
Do pfd	400	45¾	43¾	44¾	43¾
Western Union	2,800	94	93½	93¾	93½
Va. Car. Chem.	100	65	65	65	64
Do pfd	100	125	125	125	

Total sales, 398,500 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	173	United States	90
American	191	Wells-Fargo	160

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. reg. 2s	107¼	U. S. old 4s, reg.	113
Do coup	107¼	Do coup	113
U. S. 3s, reg	107¼	U. S. 5s, reg	113¼
Do coup	108¾	Do coup	107¾
U. S. new 4s, reg	137	Dist. of Col 3.65s	124
Do coup	137		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

$4000 Atch gen 4s	103¾	$ 1000 M K-T 1st 4s	98¾
22000 do adjt 4s	97¼@¾	40000 Mohawk-M inc	120
12000 do stamped	94½@95	1000 N-W con 4s	102¾
4000 Ann H-J 4s	97¾	2000 N Y C-W 4s	104¾
8000 Am Bicycle 5s	70	2000 N Y C-L 4½s	107¾
10000 Bkln El 4s	101¼	1000 N Y G-E 5s	114¾
10000 B-O 4s	104	1000 N Y gen 3½s	93
7000 Bkln Un Gas 5s	118½	5000 Or 5s	104
5000 Cent Ga. con 1st 5s	110	2000 O C F-St P 1st	104
15000 do 1st inc 5s	81½	2000 Rdg 1st 4s	97
30000 C Pac 4½s	87¾	10000 R G W 4s	95¾
1000 do 4s	101¼	2000 St L-I M gen 5s	107
3000 C-O 4½s	107¾@108	3000 St. L-S F g m 4s	116½
274000 C B-Q joint bonds	97¾@97¾	6000 St L S W 1st	97¾
3000 do 1a div 1st	115¾	5000 St P-N P 5s	120
3000 C-E I gen 5s	122½	5000 Sav F-W 5s	122¾
5000 Chi Term 4s	85¾	2000 So Ry 5s	117¾
2000 C F-I 5s	103	2000 St J-G I 1st	95
128000 Colo So 4s	88@88¾	14000 S R T 5s	51@52¼
5000 Del Gas 5s	100	189000 do inc	54@57
88000 Erie gen lien 4s	88¼@88¾	2000 T & O C 1st 4s	100
10000 do con 4s	99	1000 T St L-W 4s	83¾
15000 Ft W-RG 1st	86¾	34000 U P 4s	105¾@106
10000 G H-S A-B	100	3373000 do conv 4s	106¾
10000 G B-W dsb B	9¼	4000 Wab 1st 5s	118¾@119
10000 I-G N 5s	80	428000 do deb B	65@65¾
2000 Lac Gas 5s	108	2000 W N Y-P 1st	119¾
2000 L-N gen 6s	119	24000 W-L E con 4s	93¾@93¾
2000 do col tr 4s	102¾	17000 Wis C 4s	88¾@89¼
1000 L-N-A 5s	106¾	1000 W S gtd 4s	113¾
1000 M-St L con 5s	120		
10000 Mo P tr 5s	103¾		
1917	108		

Total sales, $2,080,000.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Mining Stocks, and Other Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—The local list, though a trifle slow at the start, developed a deal of activity later on, with the low priced coppers still the leaders. Massachusetts, off at first to 34, pushed up easily to 36⅜; Victoria went to 9⅞, and Wyandotte to 2⅛; Osceola touched 105, Mohawk 53, and United States to 21¼.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Tel.	700	169	169½	168	168¼
Adventure	1,000	31¼	32	31¼	31¾
Allouez	1,000	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
Arcadian	60	14	14	13¾	13¾
Arnold	40	2	2¼	2	2¼
Atlantic	200	27	27½	27	27½
Amal. Copper	2,800	118¾	119¾	118	119¾
Amn. Sugar pfd	27	127	127	127	127
Baltic	153	57	58	55	55
Chi. Junc	2	157	157	157	157
Cochiti	25	5	5	5	5
Copper Range	800	84¾	86¼	79	79
Dom. Coal pfd	50	116	116	116	116
Elm River	600	5	5¼	5	5¼
Franklin	200	19	19	18¾	18¾
Isle Royale	350	39¼	39½	39	39
Gen. Electric	40	286	286	286	286
Mex. Tel.	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Mass. Elec	375	35¾	40	35¾	39¾
Do pfd	10	93¼	93½	93¼	93½
Mergenthaler	5	170	170	170	170
Mayflower	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Mass. Con.	800	25¾	26¼	25¾	26¼
Michigan	2,500	17¾	18¼	17¾	18¼
Mohawk	600	52½	53	52½	53
Old Colony	250	5	5	4¾	4¾
Osceola	1,500	101¼	105	101¼	105
Old Dom.	700	33¾	33¾	33	33¾
Parrott	50	52	52	52	52
Phoenix	700	6	6	6	6
Santa Fé	15	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Seattle Elec.	100	42	43	43	43
Do pfd	600	98	98¾	97¾	98¾
Quincy	60	180	180	180	180
R. Island	300	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
Tamarack	20	347	350	347	350
Trinity	275	37	37	36¾	36
U. S. Mining	800	20¼	21	20¼	20¾
United Fruit	200	86	86	85	85
Un. Shoe Mchy	200	40	40	40	40
Do pfd	145	27	27	27	27
U. S. Oil	600	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Utah	300	29½	30	29½	29¾
Victoria	1,400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Wlnona	50	4	4	4	4
Wolverine	185	66¾	67	66¾	67
Wyandotte	3,000	2¼	2⅜	2	2⅛

BONDS.

$38000 Am Tel 4s	101	$ 5000 KCM-B inc	98
40000 C B-Q 4s	103¾	1000 N Y Cot Yarn	103¼
1000 Erie 1st 6s	102	5s	

IN FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The Commercial-Advertiser's London financial cablegram says:

"The stock market was inanimate today, but quotations held firm, particularly American and Canadian stocks. Consols were firm on cheap money, although a reduction of the bank rate is not expected.

"American shares were strong throughout the session. There was professional support, but at the same time the best people bought big blocks of Erie, running the price up to 45¼, a new record, while there is a strong tip here that the stock will touch 60. The general list closed at the top on New York support.

"Tintos were strong, it is understood, on American buying. Austria is persistently inquiring for gold, offering 77s 10d, with no sellers."

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Money was in fair demand today, principally for month-end requirements. Discounts were quiet. On the Stock Exchange the tendency was good. Americans had the monopoly of the small amount of business transacted. Grand Trunks were firm and active. Canadian Pacifics were firm. The closing was firm.

Closing stocks:

Consols for money	94⅝	N. Y. Central	158½
Consols for acc't	94 13-16	Norfolk and West	58¾
Anaconda	9¼	Nor. and West. pfd	91¾
Atchison	81	Pacific pfd	101½
Atchison pfd	103⅜	Ont. and Western	37¾
Baltimore and Ohio	106¾	Pennsylvania	95⅜
Canadian Pacific	116⅜	Reading 1st pfd	79¾
Ches. & Ohio	48¾	Reading 1st pfd	39¾
Chicago Gt. West	22¾	Reading 2d pfd	30¾
Chi., M. and St. P.	172	Southern Railway	34½
Denver and Rio G.	47¾	Southern Ry pfd	91¾
Denv. and R. G. pfd	96	Southern Pacific	64
Erie	45¼	Union Pacific	104¾
Erie 1st pfd	74¾	Union Pac. pfd	72¾
Erie 2d pfd	60¾	United States Steel	31
Illinois Central	130¼	U. S. Steel pfd	97¼
Louisv. and Nash	109¼	Wabash	23¾
Mo., K. and Tex.	29¾	Wash pfd	45
Mo., K. and T. pfd	54½	Spanish 4s	70¾

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Prices on the bourse today were more active and prices were firmer, the ease of money inducing purchases. Home funds and Chinese improved. Banks were well supported and there was speculative buying of coal and iron shares. Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific were in good demand. Discount short bills advanced to 3 per cent.

PRODUCE PRICES ABOUT STEADY

Trade in Moderate Volume and Supplies Ample for Requirements of Dealers.

Few important changes were made in the produce list yesterday, supply and demand being about on a parity. The big end of the fruit trade is in peaches, which makes apples move slowly.

Quotations on round lots were as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, loss off, cases returned	14c	Cheese, fancy brick	9@10
Eggs, current, cases returned	12@13c	Butter, creamery, Firsts	17@18c
City recandled	14@14½c	Seconds	14@14½c
Seconds, cases	$2.40@2.70	Dairies	14@15c
Cheese, Y. A.	10¼@10¾c	Ladles	12@14
Cheese, twins	9¼@9¾c		

POULTRY.

Iced chickens, scalded	8@11c	Live turkeys, lb	7@10c
Do, dry picked	8c	Chickens	5@8½c
Do, roosters	5½c	Do, spring, lb	10¼c
Iced turkeys	6@8c	Geese, doz	$3.00@4.50

FISH.

Black bass, lb	11@12c	Pickerel	4@5c
Carp	1½@2c	Eels	9@8c
Pike	5½@6½c	Perch	3@4c

VEALS.

50@60 lbs	4@5c	100@110 lbs	7@7½c
60@70 lbs	5@6c	75@150 lbs	5@6½c
85@100 lbs	5½@6½c	150@200 lbs	5@5½c

FRUITS.

Apples, good to choice	$1.50@2.25	Do, Niagara, 8-lb basket	15c
Apples, fancy	$2.75@3.50	Bartlett pears, Ill., ⅛ bu	60c@$1.00
Lemons, Cal.	$2.00@3.00	Cherries, 16-qts. sour, cases	$1.40@1.75
Do, Messina	$2.50@5.00	Peaches, Mich., 6-basket cases	50c@$1.00
Pineapples, Fla., crate	$3.50@4.00	Do, Ky.	90c@$1.25
Oranges, Valencias,	$4.00@4.25	Do, Ill., 4-basket cases	25@45c
Blueberries, Mich., 16 qts	$1.25@1.50	Do, ½ bu	35@60c
Blackberries, 16 qts	$1.25@1.50	Gems, Mich., ½ bu	50@65c
Bananas, bch.	$1.25@1.50	Do, crates, 45-55	60c@$1.00
Grapes, Malaga, Cal	$1.30@1.45	Rocky Ford, Colo., crate	$2.00
Do, Arkansas, 4-basket cases	75c	Watermelons, Ill., per car	$90.00@115.00
Do, Ives, Mich., 8-lb basket	11c		

VEGETABLES.

Beans, navy, hand-picked	$2.75	Green peas, ½ bu, telephones	$1.75@2.00
Medium	$2.70	75-lb sacks	$1.15@1.25
Celery, Mich., cases	30@40c	Lettuce, head, home-grown, tubs	50@75c
Cucumbers, Ill., ½ bu	20@35c	Do, leaf, in cases	30@35c
Cabbage, new, home-grown crates	$1.25@1.50	String beans, new, ½ bu	$1.75@2.00
Do, per 100	$3.00@5.00	New potatoes, Northwest	90c
Carrots, new, 100 bunches	$1.00	Do, Mich	80@85c
Onions, 70-lb sacks	$1.00	Do, home-grown, 70-lb sacks	$1.00
Sweet corn, 4@5 dozen	20@25c	Sweet potatoes, brls	$3.00@5.00
Beets, new, 100 bunches	$1.00@1.25	Tomatoes, Ill., 4-basket cases	20@25c
Turnips, new, bu	50@75c	Do, Mich	35c
		Do, home-grown, bu	90c@$1.00

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last 24 hours, as compared with the same time last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
Articles.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.
Apples, brls	1,302	821	204	514
Beans, bu	500		1,140	100
B. corn, lbs	101,000	1,500	71,410	35,410
Butter, lbs	1,280,000	903,000	560,350	611,418
Cheese, lbs	843,107	596,097	305,020	225,248
D. fruits, lbs	37,700	109,110	15,500	46,500
Eggs, pkgs	6,570	10,736	2,963	2,496
Hay, tons	603	510	88	
Hides, lbs	414,176	162,855	622,284	494,880
Potatoes, bu	19,320	6,500	2,600	1,173
Poultry, lbs	37,437	37,845	8,173	11,534
Poultry, coops	145	240		
Wool, lbs	714,480	230,737	512,454	31,316

BANKS' HEAVY CASH LOSS

NEW YORK INSTITUTIONS LOSE $6,266,297 TO INTERIOR.

Money Is for Crop Moving Purposes and Is Drawn Out in Much Larger Volume than Last Year—Trade in Local Stock Market Is Dull—Strength of Diamond Match Feature of Session—Railroad Earnings Show Gains—Sales on Local Exchange.

Known movements of money indicate a loss by the New York banks in today's statement of $6,266,297 in cash. The heavy shipments of currency to the West and Northwest for the moving of crops are, of course, responsible for the showing. The forecast sent out as usual yesterday was as follows:

"For the first time in many months the banks have sustained a material loss to the interior on balance. The direct shipment by express aggregated $4,626,950, as compared with an outgo of $1,768,000 a week ago. The banks shipped in addition through the Subtreasury $1,850,000. The shipments of currency through that institution so far this year, including this week's transactions, amount to $4,275,000, of which $725,000 was forwarded to New Orleans and $3,550,000 to Chicago.

"The transfers through the Subtreasury up to Aug. 31 last year were only $350,000, which was sent to New Orleans. The direct shipments were heavy. The banks received direct by express from the interior this week $2,983,653. The net loss by the banks on the direct currency shipments this week was $1,643,297, and the loss to the Subtreasury, including telegraphic transfers, was $4,623,000."

The influence of a poor bank statement is largely counteracted by the decline in sterling exchange. It is expected that a further rise in money will bring gold imports.

Local Stock Market.

Trading in the local stock market was dull yesterday on account of the approaching holidays. Diamond Match was the feature of the session and was conspicuous for its strength. It sold ex-dividend as high as 151¾, and cash transactions were made at 153¾. American Can common was inactive, but it closed with a net advance of ¼. Two small lots of Chicago Edison sold at 165, a gain of 5 over the last trade. National Biscuit common was the most active security on the list and sold up ½ to 44¼, closing firm at that figure.

More Currency Is Shipped.

The New York Subtreasury shipped $500,000 more currency to this city yesterday. Shipments this week have been the heaviest since the present movement began, aggregating on one day $1,300,000.

An important fact

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ASHLAR LODGE NO. 708, A. F. & A. M.—A communication will be held in Masonic Temple Saturday, Aug. 31, 1901, at 12:30 p. m. for purpose of conducting Masonic burial services for remains of our late brother George Haas. Carriages to his late residence, 180 West 15th-st., thence to Waldheim. By order
JOHN S. McCURDY, Master.
CARL H. TAFT, Secy.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1901.

No More Assignments of Pay.

The Chief of Police has notified members of the department that the assignment of salaries by them has become a nuisance which cannot be tolerated longer, and that any employe assigning his salary to a creditor is to be suspended for thirty days without pay. Presumably this will put a stop to the practice because it will make these assignments so expensive. This order does not forbid the borrowing of money by policemen if they can find men who will lend to them without insisting on an assignment of their salaries as security. They are at liberty to borrow. It may be difficult for the policeman to find such lenders. If so, so much the better for them. They may learn in time that it is better to bear a little privation than to run in debt. For some reason, although policemen are fairly well paid, all things considered, a large number of them have been customers of the loan agent, and would have remained their customers indefinitely if the Chief of Police had not put down his foot. The department has a right to protect itself against the annoyance incident to this practice of assigning salaries, a practice out of which grave scandals grew not long ago, and it has adopted a method of protection which is legal, and which will answer the purpose.

A Summer Home for Presidents.

Hotel men at Atlantic City have suggested that it would be an excellent plan for Congress to build at that place a handsome cottage to serve as the summer residence of the President. There is no doubt that if Atlantic City were made a kind of summer capital the hotel men would be benefited considerably. Real estate would be likely to advance in value. There are many men who would wish to build cottages in the neighborhood of the presidential cottage. But if Congress were to show signs of willingness to take up this question other towns and other States would present their claims. There would be almost as much rivalry as there was when the location of the federal capital was under consideration. New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and other States have summer resorts which would like to be the President's summer headquarters. It is better to let whoever may be President select his own summer home, and not attempt to tie him down to one spot. If like President McKinley he has a Western home which pleases him he will like to go there to be among his old neighbors and friends. When another Illinoisan is elected President he will of course be loyal to the summer resort climate of Chicago. Atlantic City will have no attractions for him.

Needed Precautions at the County Hospital.

Less than a year ago a patient at the County Hospital leaped from an upper window while delirious, and was killed by the fall. At that time it was promised that precautions would be taken which would make similar accidents impossible in the future. About a month ago another patient plunged out of a third story window under practically the same circumstances. Fortunately his fall was broken by the soft earth into which he fell, and consequently he was not injured seriously. On Thursday a third delirious patient made the same plunge while the nurses were temporarily absent, and was killed almost instantly. This series of accidents, two of which resulted fatally, should be enough to stir the hospital authorities to prompt action. While the fever wards are crowded, as they are at present, the nurses hardly can be blamed for not keeping an eye constantly on every patient. Under present conditions such watchfulness would be almost impossible. What is needed is a change in the location of the ward where delirious patients are received, or else the windows and doors of the present ward should be so guarded that it will be impossible for a man to break through them. Warden Healy has promised that some action shall be taken at once. The public, which has recognized many needed reforms which he has brought about in the management of the hospital, is ready to believe that he will be as good as his word in this particular.

Death of General Ludlow.

The death of Brigadier General William Ludlow at his home in New Jersey removes an able and valuable officer from the ranks of the regular army. General Ludlow's name is most familiar to the public in connection with the Cuban campaign, in which he did gallant service in the battles of El Caney and San Juan and in the subsequent investment of Santiago. After the close of hostilities he became the first military Governor of Havana, where he began the difficult work of sanitation and renovation which has made Havana as healthful a place of residence as any of our gulf coast cities. General Ludlow's special branch of military science was that of an engineer. It was as a chief engineer of an army corps that he saw his first active service in the Atlanta campaign of 1864. It was as an engineering expert that he fulfilled a score of important and difficult commissions during his busy life. For many years he was in charge of the river, harbor, and lighthouse work on the great lakes. His scientific knowledge and practical skill rendered him extremely valuable in the reconstructive work which the government has had to do in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. He was sent to Manila last year, but he had not been in the Islands long before failing health compelled him to return to this country. His marked executive ability and his mastery of his profession undoubtedly would have won new honors for him in the Philippines if he had retained his strength. His death will be regretted by soldiers and civilians alike.

NEW SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS.

It is good news that the secretary of the Board of Education gives the city when he says that he expects next year's school attendance to exceed that of the last season by twelve or thirteen thousand. Meanwhile, when one looks over the statistics of last year's session, one observes certain disquieting facts. Chief among these may be placed the disproportion between the attendance of the lower and that of the higher grades. There were last year twice as many pupils in the lower four as there were in the higher four, and as there were only about 9,000 pupils in the high schools—an insignificant number compared with the total school enrollment of over 250,000—it might be said that there are about twice as many children in the first four grades as there are in the rest of the system put together. Evidently a great many of the children discontinue their education at an early age. Their families need them as wage-earners.

The conditions in Chicago are not dissimilar to those in other parts of the country. It was not long ago that Dr. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, said in the report of the Committee of Fifteen that the number of pupils in the lowest three years of the St. Louis schools was about 72 per cent of the total number enrolled. At about the same time Superintendent Smart of Ohio made the statement that only about 3 per cent of the pupils enrolled in the public schools ever entered the high school and that only 50 per cent of the school children of the State proceeded beyond the fourth year of their studies.

Now, after all allowances have been made for slight inaccuracies in these reports, there is one wide conclusion that may still be drawn. Children are being taken out of school at an earlier age than is consistent with their own best interests or with the welfare of the State. In most cases the children are not allowed to remain idle. They are put to some kind of work, and the family has another slender source of income. A strong cause, then, of the early disappearance of children from the school is the need of their presence in the office or the factory. Economic conditions make it impossible for the father and mother to support them any longer. They must earn something for themselves.

When, therefore, Americans are tempted to think of their glorious free school system as a thing fully developed and perfected, fulfilling its mission of giving everybody a rudimentary education, they must remember how incomplete it really is and how much must be done, and what fundamental difficulties must be removed, before it does all that it ought to do. Its greatest glory, one must hope, belongs more to the future than the present.

PROTECTING GOLF.

It is pleasing to note that the United States Golf association has formulated stringent rules to keep professionalism out of the game. In the association's year book for 1901, which has just appeared, the amendments in the by-laws on the subject adopted at the last meeting of the Executive committee are made public for the first time. Both in nature and in scope they are well fitted to guard the game of golf from the insidious dangers of professionalism.

According to the new rules no player shall be considered an amateur golfer who plays for a money prize or who receives money directly or indirectly by reason of his skill in the game. This includes any amateur who sells or pledges a trophy of any kind won on the links. It also includes all experts who receive money for lessons or for exhibitions of skill, who lay out or take charge of golf courses for hire, who make golf balls or clubs for sale, or who are classified as professionals in any athletic sport. No man whose dues are paid by another person can be classed as an amateur, nor can one who accepts any reduction in railway fares, or board, or other expenses from business motives in connection with the game. One rule expressly bars out from the amateur class any person "who plays the game or frequents the golf courses for the purpose of exploiting business."

These rules mean, in brief, that the game must be played only as a recreation and at the cost of the player, or otherwise the golfer is not an amateur. The code is the most stringent adopted in any sport, but it is not too severe. It is extremely necessary that professionalism in all its forms be kept out of the game if its present high standing as a gentleman's game is to be maintained. The moment the money motive is allowed to invade any sport it begins to deteriorate. So long as golf can be kept in the hands of genuine amateurs it will continue to be free from the evils of commercialism and betting, which have killed other good sports.

INCREASE OF AUTOMOBILES.

Apropos of the 500-mile automobile run from New York to Buffalo, which is to begin the 9th instant and in which 100 vehicles are likely to start, Mr. J. A. Kingman, writing in the current Review of Reviews, compares the manufacture and use of automobiles in Europe and America.

The approaching test is to be one of endurance rather than of swiftness. No attempt will be made even to approximate the terrific speed of forty-five miles per hour attained in the recent Paris-Berlin race. The maximum run each day will be eighty-five miles and no credit will be given for any rate above fifteen miles per hour. The machines will be graded, not according to horse power or price, but according to weight. These items of this trial indicate the characteristic features of American manufacture of automobiles. Whereas continental makers have conspicuously striven to produce machines capable of great speed and endurance on the superior roads of Europe, the effort in this country has been to turn out vehicles of reasonable weight, capable of moderate speed over our inferior roads, simpler in construction, and demanding less expert knowledge for their operation.

The primacy for adventure and originality in developing the industry belongs, of course, to the French. But Mr. Kingman thinks the amount already invested in the production of automobiles in America is greater than the amount ever invested here in the production of bicycles. One hundred and fifty firms are scheduled, and while ten probably do 90 per cent of the business, fifty of the whole number have turned out practical machines for the market. A considerable export trade is also carried on from this country to Europe.

Paris leads all other cities in the number of its motor vehicles. Last year over 5,000 motor carriages were registered and about 11,000 motor cycles of one sort and another. It is estimated that there are in New York 1,500 automobiles, in Chicago 400, in Boston 370, in Philadelphia 340, and "about 8,000 motor vehicles of all types" in this country. Apparently the number of motor cycles—of the bicycle, tricycle, or other pattern—on this side of the water is small. Within the last two years the steam carriage has suddenly come to the fore in America, but the electric and gasoline types have in no sense lost recognition.

Mr. Kingman states the great dilemma of the manufacturers to be whether the automobile shall "be developed to run over rough roads" and be subjected to corresponding structural and speed limitations, or whether the roads shall be improved to meet a reasonable automobile standard. "Certainly the latter," is his demand, and the public will agree with him.

OUR FIRST PARENTS IN DANGER.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, now in session at Denver, with almost unanimous recklessness and indifference to consequences, has relegated Adam and Eve to the dumping ground of the myths. The curator of the anthropological section of the Field Columbian Museum fought hard to save the pair, alleged to have been our first parents, and at whose graves Mark Twain wept so copiously, but it was of no use. The scientists tell us there could have been no Adam and Eve of blessed memory in a garden of Eden, and offer to us as substitutes white, black, red, yellow, russet, copper colored, and black and tan Adams and Eves, to account for anthropological variations.

Even admitting that the scientists are correct in this matter, would it not have been kinder if they had kept the secret to themselves and not demolished the dear old story at one fell swoop? Do they realize what havoc they have committed? If there were no Adam and Eve, then there was no garden of Eden, with all the creatures Adam named, with its purling brooks and flowery meads and chanting birds, with its stately trees, and in their midst the tree of life and of the knowledge of good and evil; no adventure of Eve with the serpent; no temptation of Adam with the apple; no eviction from their home; no curse of labor pronounced against them as they fled out of Eden in terror; no beautiful cherubim with flaming sword, the delight of every child, keeping watch and ward over the way that led to the tree of life.

And this is not all the scientists have taken from us. If there were no Adam and Eve then certainly there was no Cain, "the man behind the hoe," no Abel, who tended the sheep, and no murder in the field. But, worse than all else, perhaps, is the ruthless manner in which the scientists have torn up that old genealogy, the despair of youth and the revered object of age, and tumbled down like a row of bricks the long line of lusty and vigorous "begats," beginning with Seth and ending with Noah, and including between these extremes so many hale old fellows, among them Enosh, and Kenan, and Mahalaleel, and Jared, and Enoch, and Methuselah, the record breaker, all of whom kept on begetting hundreds of years after they should have been dead. And if Noah is gone, too, what becomes of the ark, and the clean beasts, and the beasts that were not clean, and the fowls, and all the creepings things that "went in unto Noah into the ark, two and two of all flesh, wherein is the breath of life"?

It is sad, sad havoc the scientists have made with the grand old story of creation. "All, all are gone, the old familiar faces." But will they not return again? Will not Professor Dorsey rally the anthropologists and make a concerted attack upon the iconoclasts, and save Adam and Eve and all the "begats"? Victory would redound to his credit and be a triumph for the Field Columbian Museum, and incidentally for Chicago. There is altogether too much of the iconoclastic spirit abroad. It should be rebuked. In this connection it is pleasing to observe that the Sunday-school convention at Winona has unanimously restored and rehabilitated hades. That is a good beginning.

"CAN CUBANS GOVERN CUBA?"

In the September Forum Edmond Wood discusses the question: "Can Cubans govern Cuba?" This is a question which many Americans have asked themselves during the last three years, and usually those who know something of conditions in Cuba have agreed with those who know little or nothing about them in the opinion that if the Cubans do manage to govern themselves well it will be a miracle.

The offhand conclusion of nearly everybody is that since Spanish-Americans have made a mess of self-government everywhere during the last eighty years, the Cubans will be no more successful. If they are successful they will break all precedents. The most that one can hope of an independent Cuba is that there will be less militarism and turbulence than in other Spanish-American republics. That any independent government which may be established there will be one under which the Cubans will fare as well as they have fared during the last three years nobody expects.

In Mr. Wood's opinion when Cubans are allowed to govern Cuba revenues will decrease and expenses increase; schools will be neglected; sanitary measures will not be intelligently prosecuted; and projected improvements necessary for the development of the country will languish. He is not the only one who is of that opinion.

The Cuban customs tariff produces now $15,000,000 a year. But it is doubtful whether the same duties will produce the same revenue under a Cuban custom-house management. A lack of honesty is the bane of all Spanish-American administration. It is an inherited defect. A failure to collect the old revenue would lead, according to Mr. Wood, to the imposition of new taxes. They would not fall on land but on commerce, which Spanish people have always been inclined to make the subject of taxation. The Cuban constitution does not forbid the establishment of customs duties between the different provinces of the island. Such duties, bearing more heavily on necessaries than on luxuries—this is another Spanish peculiarity—might be established and consumption be restricted thereby.

Even if fraud did not decrease the sum total of existing revenues, these revenues will prove inadequate because of increased expenditures. Not only will complete independence mean more salaried offices but the "army of liberation" will be at the doors of a Cuban Congress with its demands for back pay, bounties, and pensions. These are demands which a "patriotic" Congress could not refuse to comply with. A refusal to comply with them, no matter how unreasonable they were, might breed a revolution. When the revenues are being used to pay off Cuban bonds and soldiers not much will be left for schools and sanitation.

According to Mr. Wood, the Cuban general government, the provinces, and the municipalities will make loans and contract debts. The Cubans by accepting the Platt amendment have agreed not to contract or recognize any debt beyond the ability of the resources of the island to meet. If the Cuban government is to be the judge it will overestimate the resources. Borrowers always do that. Sooner or later, according to Mr. Wood, the Cuban question will be on the hands of Congress again, along with a great Cuban debt.

Mr. Wood is presumably correct in his opinion that the Cubans cannot govern themselves, though it is to be hoped he is mistaken. Nevertheless, they must have their fling at independence. They must be allowed to prove to the satisfaction of intelligent Cubans and of the world generally that they cannot govern themselves and cannot safely be allowed to continue trying to do so. Then the serious question as to what shall be done with Cuba will have to be answered by the American people.

CHICAGO WELCOMES ROOSEVELT.

Vice President Roosevelt was in Chicago for a short time yesterday morning on his way to Springfield, and he has returned for a longer visit today. There is no city where Mr. Roosevelt is more welcome than in Chicago. The people of this Western metropolis esteemed him long before his name had become connected with national affairs, and they have watched his career with keen interest. The sturdy fiber and straightforward ways of Theodore Roosevelt always have had a strong attraction for the people of this part of the country.

At Springfield yesterday Mr. Roosevelt reviewed the Illinois National Guard and was entertained by Governor Yates. Three years ago, when he was known as Colonel Roosevelt, he made the acquaintance of some of the Illinois fighters in the volunteer army at Santiago. Evidently he liked what he saw of them, otherwise he would hardly have consented to make a long journey to visit Illinois militiamen yesterday at their summer camp. His presence at Camp Lincoln was appreciated thoroughly by every guardsman who passed in review before him.

Mr. Roosevelt will suffer for no lack of hospitality in this city. He is more likely to be troubled with an embarrassment of riches in the entertainment way. The naval militiamen of Chicago naturally will claim a part of his time, being veterans of the same war. They wish to give the former Assistant Secretary of the Navy a cruise on the Dorothea. Then the elaborate military carnival of the Second Regiment at Garfield Park will demand and deserve his attention and will furnish some features that may help to recall his own exploits on San Juan Hill. There will be luncheons, dinners, and speeches wherever he can find a place to sandwich them in. The Vice President is likely to have a busy day. Wherever he goes he will be the guest of honor, not so much because of his official position nor for political reasons, as because of the esteem in which Chicagoans, regardless of party, hold him for his own personality and character.

As a concession to patriotic sentiment King Edward can always speak of his new American elevator as a lift.

And yet, if Mark Hanna really should try for the Presidency we don't know of any Democrat in the audience that could prevent him from getting it.

At the proper time the police may assist Cap'n Streeter to move on.

Beloit, Wis., is about to incur an Andrew Carnegie library.

Fate couldn't conceal Theodore Roosevelt by making him a Vice President.

Chief O'Neill has gone fishing—for loan sharks.

Glad to see you, Teddy.

How you've grown!

IN A MINOR KEY.

Remarkable Youth.

"By George!" exclaimed the coal oil magnate, with evident pride. "That boy of mine is as hard to control as—as a 2,400-barrel gusher!"

Facial Adornment.

For some inexcusable act of impudence and rebellion Bridget had received two weeks' pay and a notice to quit Mrs. Highmore's service immediately.

"Ye've accused me o' wearin' flashy jewelry, too, mem," snapped Bridget, as she hastily gathered her belongings together, "but I'd rather wear that th'n th' ugly old rings ye're always displayin' yersilf whenever ye go out!"

"What ugly old rings?" asked Mrs. Highmore, indignantly.

"Undher yere eyes, mem!" replied Bridget, slamming the kitchen door behind her as she went out.

Not Quite the Same.

"You surprise me," said Mrs. Upjohn, "when you speak of Mrs. Playne as a woman of rare charms. I——"

"Pardon me," interrupted the Rev. Dr. Fourthly, "but I did not. I said she was a woman of rare charm."

Almost Right.

Single Tax Orator—"You think I need a vacation, do you, doctor? What is the matter with me? Brain fag?"

Family Physician—"No, sir. Brain fog."

Not That Kind.

"These hirelings of capital may interrupt me," howled the shaggy-haired orator, "but they can't make me stop talking! If they had their way, my fellow-citizens, they would silence me with giant powder!"

"Not at all, sir," replied one of the jeering minions of capital. "They would use insect powder on you."

Newspaper Celebrity.

Muggsy—"Dey had me pictur' in de papers dis mornin'."

Swipesy—"Gosh! How'd dat happen?"

Muggsy—"I was one o' de mob dat was t'rowin' eggs at de Dowieites."

Jollities of His Job.

Passenger—"What's the use of your keeping a thermometer in here?"

Elevator Boy—"So's I can tell everybody it never gets higher'n the sixteenth floor. See?"

By the Sad Sea Waves.

"Well," said the oyster, "you're up against it. You are going to be extinct in about twenty-five years."

"I know it," gloomily responded the lobster, "but when I go I won't leave any measly vegetable substitute behind me, and that's more than you can say."

Coming of a New Terror.

"How did that intercollege baseball game come out this afternoon?"

"It wasn't a game. It was a slaughter. The other fellows beat us 39 to 0."

"Great Scott! What was the reason of that?"

"They rung in that new Australian student on us in the pitcher's box. He used to be a boomerang thrower."

A Theory That Failed.

Relying upon the old saying that the shortest way to a man's heart was through his stomach, the fond wife, who wanted a new Worth gown, regaled her husband with costly viands for a month.

Then she made her request.

But the heartless wretch replied:

"Can't stand it now. The grocery and meat bill was too heavy this month."—Baltimore American.

Higher than Johnson's Limit.

Some well-meaning worshiper of the Hon. Tom Johnson is trying to confer glory upon him by dedicating to him and naming after him a five-cent cigar. The name is mighty, but the price is wrong. It is as a three-center that Tom pulls along the track of time.—New York Sun.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

SUMMER DAYS AT GRAND MARAIS.

The last day in camp!

It should be a day on which to wipe away a vagrant tear; every uprooted tent stake should mean a pang.

I pulled them up in fiendish glee.

I had made an experiment, and I had failed. There is no compromise 'twixt the silent forest and a Chicago flat. Two is company, three a crowd—in camp as elsewhere. Sometimes two is a madding throng. I never reckon the Indian. He is neither Barbarian nor Philistine, nor Populace. He never nips a great thought in the bud—assuming that there are great thoughts budding in his vicinity. His comings and goings intrude no more on privacy than does the kingfisher or the loon.

As the dearest fellow in the world says, there are times, in the pathless woods or by the lonely shore, when the smallest of us have great, if unvoiced, thoughts; when we forget that we are fretful porcupines, and, if only for a moment, are one with the stars.

But such thoughts do not rise with the sparks of a campfire that shines on more than one—always barring the Indian, who seems as much a part of the scene as tree or river. Instead, you talk, without saying anything, even by accident. And after a few nights of this sort of thing you find yourself thinking that Chicago, which you put behind you with a button-loosening sigh of relief, is quite a decent place after all.

Balsam boughs have an agreeable smell, and are esteemed romantic; but a hair mattress is much more comfortable. Tea tastes better from a china cup than from a tin cup. Eventually the various articles of a dinner get together under your vest, but they have a more agreeable taste when taken in separately. Bacon and fried eggs and potatoes are wholesome, but not because you eat them in a kneeling posture and fight gnats with your free hand. No; the joys of camping out are Dead Sea fruit. There is no compromise between the high pressure and the low, between the conveniences of a modern life and the absolute lack of conveniences that attend a plunge into the wilderness with only a red man for companion. Both are good. High pressure for the greater part of the year; then a space when all pressure is removed. Unless a man be writing railway folders, he can crowd into thirty days enough communion with nature to last the year out. Only he needs the opportunity to commune; and for that solitude is indispensable.

Yet there are so many interesting things in and about Grand Marais that one cannot leave it without regret. A perennial joy is the ledge at the end of the spit of land on which the "business part" of the town is located. This ledge, practically an island, is a mass of volcanic rock, about half covered with stunted timber, but it is a paradise for the amateur botanist. There are lichens and algæ without number, and of the 600 mosses in Minnesota, there is a large and interesting representation. One of these, Cladonia range ferina, or reindeer moss, is particularly interesting, because it is the best thing I know of to pack trout in. Growing near a bunch of it is a rare wild cranberry. A fungus grows over its creeping stems, causing them to become erect. Here, too, in crevices of the rocks, grow two of the insect-catching plants, butterwort and sundew. I have never found the first elsewhere in Minnesota. There are hundreds of other plants on this small ledge, some old acquaintances, some entire strangers, with no one to volunteer an introduction, such as, "Mr. So-and-So, shake hands with Miss Potentilla." Flowers that one doesn't know are like the folks one passes on State street.

After breaking camp and toting the bags and bundles to the wharf, Arethusa, Miss Ginger, and the Colonel sallied out to pick up a few Indian articles as memory joggers. They returned laden with all sorts of truck, none of which had been given away or sold for a song. The Indian has a keen eye for a dollar, and he is not fond of music. And he never says "Thank you" when you give anything to him, even when you get nothing in exchange. He accepts everything as if it were gratefully coming to him, without even so much as an appreciative grunt.

Yet the Indian's prices for his wares are not high. He'll sell you a good mat for a dollar, birchbark baskets, some handsomely decorated with porcupine quills, for 15 cents upward, and moccasins at $2 a pair. When we left we took away the entire visible supply. All this work is, of course, done by the squaws, many of whom are clever needlewomen.

And now, watchman, what of the boat? Is she late? You may be sure she is. But how many hours? There's the rub. She is due at 10 o'clock, which means if she is on time she will arrive at midnight; but she is probably not on time.

So until dark we sit and watch the afterglow on the still waters of the harbor and listen to the rah-rahs of the University of Minnesota football team, which is up here getting into shape to fall on Dr. Harper's lusty young men. "Doc" Williams, their coach, hobbles about on a crutch—he sprung one knee trying to lift a saw log the other day—and keeps a fatherly eye over them. They need it.

Suddenly a dense fog drops like a quick curtain, and shortly after a fog whistle is heard on the lake. Heavens! has the Argo broken a record and got in ahead of time? Then some one remembers that the Bon Ami, bound down, is due, and a second fog whistle tells that she has passed the lighthouse and is lost in the fog. There is a reef hard by, and we all grow alarmed over the safety of the steamer, forgetting that the Captain knows his beat as well as a car horse, and knows, by the change in the echoes of the steamer's whistle, that he has passed the ledge and that the reef lies before him. A form with a lantern hurries by us. It is the lighthouse keeper. Five minutes later the dismal tolling of the bell on the lighthouse gives the Bon Ami's Captain his cue, and the boat comes creeping in. There is the usual stir on the wharf; the Bon Ami departs; and then everybody goes home except Uncle Henry, who has to sit up for the Argo, and Judge Durfee, who isn't compelled to, but can't break himself of the habit.

Uncle Henry is in his store, nodding over his account books, as he has nodded at this time o' night for years. Dr. Mayhew is writing a final letter before boat time, as he, too, has written summer after summer. I sit and light one of Uncle Henry's five-cent cigars with the butt of the other, and wonder if the world holds two gentler, kindlier-hearted men. Finally the doctor gets his eternal letter done, takes his lantern, and starts for home. I walk a little ways with him in the moonlight—the fog has lifted—and we talk of things that the doctor doesn't often talk about.

"I feel," says the doctor, "as if I'd known you twenty years."

"I'll see you again next year," I manage to say, after a silence; and hope that I shall.

It is past 2 in the morning when the Argo comes, and there aren't enough berths to go round. But Bob Paine, who has retired from the hotel business at Grand Marais, is steward of the Argo; and as he is accustomed to solving such problems, he contrives to double up enough passengers to provide beds for our party, and, as we go aboard, we hear Uncle Henry's voice from the warehouse:

"One bed and springs for Andrew Headstrom—check. One box of drugs for the Grand Marais Drug company—check. One pail of jelly for A. Headstrom—check. Two packages for Henry Mayhew—check. One hammock for Ted Wakeland—check. Barrel of molasses for Andrew Headstrom—check."

Who is this Headstrom? He's getting most of the freight.

"One keg of——"

"All aboard!"

B. La T.

The Difference.

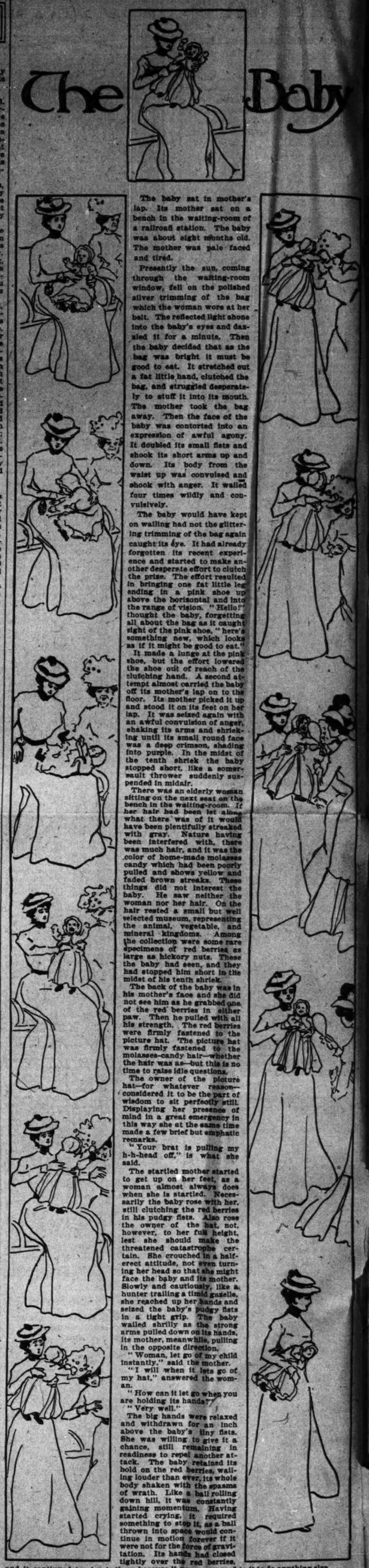
When e'er I have a holiday
I gayly pass the hours away;
I go and call upon a friend
And tell him stories without end.
I cannot see why other folk
Should work, when life is such a joke.

But when I'm busy, then you'll find
I'm in a different frame of mind.
And should a gentle idler come,
I frown and speak in accents glum;
I cannot see, when I don't shirk,
Why all the world is not at work.

—Washington Star.

The Status of Croker.

Croker is an American for revenue, an Englishman for sport and pleasure, and an important man simply because New York contains so many voters who are unfit to take part in governing any city.—Cleveland Leader.



The baby sat in mother's lap. Its mother sat on a bench in the waiting-room of a railroad station. The baby was about eight months old. The mother was pale faced and tired.

Presently the sun, coming through the waiting-room window, fell on the polished silver trimming of the bag which the woman wore at her belt. The reflected light shone into the baby's eyes and dazzled it for a minute. Then the baby decided that as the bag was bright it must be good to eat. It stretched out a fat little hand, clutched the bag, and struggled desperately to stuff it into its mouth. The mother took the bag away. Then the face of the baby was contorted into an expression of awful agony. It doubled its small fists and shook its short arms up and down. Its body from the waist up was convulsed and shook with anger. It wailed four times wildly and convulsively.

The baby would have kept on wailing had not the glittering trimming of the bag again caught its eye. It had already forgotten its recent experience and started to make another desperate effort to clutch the prize. The effort resulted in bringing one fat little leg ending in a pink shoe up above the horizontal and into the range of vision. "Hello!" thought the baby, forgetting all about the bag as it caught sight of the pink shoe, "here's something new, which tastes as if it might be good to eat."

It made a lunge at the pink shoe, but the effort lowered the shoe out of reach of the clutching hand. A second attempt almost carried the baby off its mother's lap on to the floor. Its mother picked it up and stood it on its feet on her lap. It was seized again with an awful convulsion of anger, shaking its arms and shrieking until its small round face was a deep crimson, shading into purple. In the midst of the tenth shriek the baby stopped short, like a somersault thrower suddenly suspended in midair.

There was an elderly woman sitting on the next seat on the bench in the waiting-room. If her hair had been let alone what there was of it would have been plentifully streaked with gray. Nature having been interfered with, there was much hair, and it was the color of home-made molasses candy which had been poorly pulled and shows yellow and faded brown streaks. These things did not interest the baby. He saw neither the woman nor her hair. On the hair rested a small but well selected museum, representing the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. Among the collection were some rare specimens of red berries as large as hickory nuts. These the baby had seen, and they had stopped him short in the midst of his tenth shriek.

The back of the baby was in his mother's face and she did not see him as he grabbed one of the red berries in either paw. Then he pulled with all his strength. The red berries were firmly fastened to the picture hat. The picture hat was firmly fastened to the molasses-candy hair—whether the hair was as—but this is no time to raise idle questions.

The owner of the picture hat—for whatever reason—considered it to be the part of wisdom to sit perfectly still. Displaying her presence of mind in a great emergency in this way she at the same time made a few brief but emphatic remarks.

"Your brat is pulling my h-h-head off," is what she said.

The startled mother started to get up on her feet, as a woman almost always does when she is startled. Necessarily the baby rose with her, still clutching the red berries in his pudgy fists. Also rose the owner of the hat, not, however, to her full height, lest she should make the threatened catastrophe certain. She crouched in a half-erect attitude, not even turning her head so that she might face the baby and its mother. Slowly and cautiously, like a hunter trailing a timid gazelle, she reached up her hands and seized the baby's pudgy fists in a tight grip. The baby wailed shrilly as the strong arms pulled down on its hands, its mother, meanwhile, pulling in the opposite direction.

"Woman, let go of my child instantly," said the mother.

"I will when it lets go of my hat," answered the woman.

"How can it let go when you are holding its hands?"

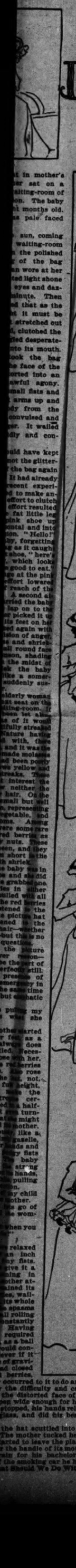
"Very well."

The big hands were relaxed and withdrawn for an inch above the baby's tiny fists. She was willing to give it a chance, still remaining in readiness to repel another attack. The baby retained its hold on the red berries, wailing louder than ever, its whole body shaken with the spasms of wrath. Like a ball rolling down hill, it was constantly gaining momentum. Having started crying, it required something to stop it, as a ball thrown into space would continue in motion forever if it were not for the force of gravitation. Its hands had closed tightly over the red berries, and it continued to clutch them because it never occurred to it to do anything else.

A woman on the bench across the aisle saw the difficulty and came over, holding a hand mirror in her hand. She held it up before the distorted face of the baby. About two shrieks later the baby's eyes happened to open wide enough for him to see his own reflection in the glass. Forthwith his shrieks stopped, his hands relaxed their clutch, his face broadened into a smile, he seized the glass, and did his best to swallow his own image.

The instant she was released the owner of the hat scuttled into a place of retirement, where she might rearrange her coiffure. The mother tucked her baby under one arm, as if it had been a bundle of dry goods, and started to leave the place of her discomfiture. The baby itself was doing its best to devour the handle of its mother's umbrella.

The cynic who had looked on took the next train for his bachelor quarters on the north shore. As he climbed on the rear steps of the smoking car he heard some one in the crowd of commuters whistling the air of "What Should We Do Without Baby?"



TRADE IS LARGE IN EVERY LINE.

Even Cotton Goods Show Improvement and Raw Material Gains.

GRAIN EXPORTS ARE BIG.

Dun's Review of Week Declares the Country Never in a Better Condition.

LITTLE HARM FROM STRIKE.

New York, Aug. 30.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

"Even in cotton goods, which have been the slowest to respod to the vigorous tone of domestic trade, the last week has brought distinct improvement. Pressure at Fall River being removed, the print cloth market became strong, while in the bleached goods division the gains were still more pronounced. In some cases the only drawback is the lack of available supplies for immediate delivery.

"Such evidences of better things in the market for goods naturally have a firmer tone to the raw material, which was further supported by the unsatisfactory weather in Texas. Against losses by drought in the largest State there is compensation in the greatly increased acreage throughout the entire cotton belt, but an advance of $3 a bale since the rise began does not appear unreasonable.

"The crop year ends with a visible supply close to a million bales, by no means the severe scarcity estimated earlier in the season, but a still more depressing fact is the decrease in takings by Northern spinners of about 200,000 bales, as compared with the average of the three preceding years.

Wheat Lower as Crop Is Big.

"Somewhat lower quotations for wheat are not surprising, in view of the general tendency to increase estimates of the crop far beyond the quantity indicated by official figures of condition. Another weakening influence is the slight decline of exports below the record-breaking movement in the first two weeks of August. Shipments for the week, however, were still phenomenal, aggregating 6,307,282 bushels, compared with 2,804,567 last year and 3,177,917 in 1899. Moreover, this gain occurred despite the interruption to shipments from the Pacific coast by the strike of grain handlers. These figures of exports omit the movement from Canadian ports, usually included in other records and causing confusion as to the actual state of domestic trade.

"With a yield of 50,000,000 bushels in Manitoba these shipments from the Dominion are falling little short of 1,000,000 bushels weekly. Corn is stubbornly firm, though Atlantic exports for the week were but 407,450 bushels, against 2,867,153 a year ago and 4,078,605 in 1899, while Western receipts were 3,424,886 bushels, compared with 2,123,817 last year, indicating that farmers are content to market their surplus at current prices.

Expected Setback Does Not Come.

"August opened with the commercial sky overcast by storm clouds that threatened serious injury to the steel industry, while drought in the southwest aroused pessimistic predictions that business was on the verge of a severe setback. Thousands of idle strikers, together with a profitless season in agricultural regions, meant inactivity in manufacturing, trade, and transportation, according to the prophets of evil. Instead of these calamitous conditions, however, the month ends with a horizon that is almost clear, and each day resumption of work at an idle mill adds to the productive capacity, while canceled orders for merchandise from dealers in the drought section are rapidly reinstated.

"After many years of steadily increasing prosperity the farming population can face moderate losses with equanimity. Jobbers and manufacturers report that orders for fall goods have exceeded any previous year, with noticeable demand for the better trades, and there is a definite measure of active trade in bank exchanges at this city, 74 per cent larger than in the same week last year and 20.5 above 1899, while at other leading cities the increase is 36.2 and 25 per cent respectively. Although scarcity of freight cars holds back a large tonnage, railway earnings thus far reported for August show a gain of 12.1 per cent over last year and 23.6 over 1899.

"Quotations of steel products are still nominal owing to the difficulty experienced in securing prompt delivery. It is estimated that not more than 20 per cent of the steel company's capacity has been stopped by the strike, and this proportion daily decreases.

Tinplate Is Purchased Abroad.

"Consumers of tinplate have secured supplies abroad so that their work is not badly handicapped, and while it is to be deplored that American capital and wage earners will lose the profits of this business, it is fortunate that other industries are not disturbed.

"Footwear shops continue in splendid position and the demand for leather is large at well-maintained prices. Hides are sharing the improvement, with higher prices and activity at the West. Woolen mills are crowded with orders, even the smaller concerns participating, and the wool market is steady despite weakness abroad.

"Both raw rubber and silk are strong, bearing witness to the better conditions in these industries.

"Failures for the week numbered 202 in the United States, against 175 last year and 21 in Canada, against 19 last year."

As Seen by Bradstreet's.

Bradstreet's will say tomorrow:

"A further improvement in corn crop advices, confidence in the early ending of the steel strike, a further advance in cotton—these, however, to crop deterioration as much due to the better tone of dry goods trade advices—and last, but not least, the advent of cooler weather, are unitedly responsible for a still further enlargement of general trade distribution at nearly all markets and a perceptibly better and more cheerful tone of business generally.

"Specially good reports come from such centers as Chicago, which reports a heavy business in dry goods, clothing, and shoes; from St. Louis, which advises of unusual activity among jobbers and the dry goods trade in August beyond expectation; from Kansas City, which reports that jobbers have all they can do to handle business offering; and from Omaha, which reports August trade larger than last year.

"The strength of cotton is the feature of staple prices this week, based originally upon poor crop reports from the South, too dry in Texas, and too wet in the eastern half of the belt, but helped now by better reports from the dry goods trade and higher prices paid for cotton goods. Print cloths are ¼ cent higher, while the raw material is ¼ cent higher on the week, ⅝ cent higher than two weeks ago, and only one cent lower than a year ago. Receipts are large at the southwest, thus confirming reports of premature ripening, but rains delay picking in the south Atlantic region. Wool is moving actively on good manufacturing demand, but is now higher in prices. Reports from the woolen goods market continue favorable.

Farm Products Are Lower.

"Aside from the strength in textiles, the feature in prices is the lower range of cereals and farm products generally. Wheat is off a little on liquidation, based on large receipts in the Northwest, smaller clearances, and less active export demand. Corn is lower on good crop reports, inducing longs to unload. Other cereals sympathize, and country products are weaker on increasing supplies. Ocean freights are only one-half to one-fifth what they were a year ago and the situation is much depressed.

"With the exception that the cheaper grades of shoes are not in active request, this trade is in good shape at the East. Shoe shipments are increasing.

"The air of patient serenity with which the iron and steel trade view the trade and strike situation is significant of the confidence growing that the end of the strike is in sight. Leaving out this matter, the trade is in good shape and consumption is large. Finished products, such as hoops, tubes, sheets, and tin plates, are still bringing high premiums. Structural material plate and bar mills have orders for months ahead. Wire is scarce at Chicago owing to the Joliet shut down, and Pittsburg merchant furnaces are at the end of their orders and must pile stocks next month if the strike lasts. Foundry iron is in good demand at St. Louis and hardware is in active distribution at all Western markets.

Wheat Shipments for Week.

"Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 6,807,611 bushels, as against 6,666,969 last week and 3,248,815 this week last year. Wheat exports July 1 to date (nine weeks) aggregate 57,286,982, as against 25,888,477 bushels last season. Corn exports aggregate 441,918 bushels, as against 523,883 bushels last week and 3,717,490 bushels last year. July 1 to date exports are 10,192,969 bushels, against 30,887,214 last season.

"Business failures for the week number 188, against 181 last week, 165 in this week a year ago, 131 in 1899, 164 in 1898, and 198 in 1897. Canadian failures number 29, as against 24 last week, 32 in this week a year ago, 25 in 1899, and 23 in 1898."

Corn Reports Are Reviewed.

Regarding the corn crop Bradstreet's will say:

"Late advices as to the probable corn crop yield and as to the resulting effect upon the general business of the country have made for a rather saner view of the subject than could have been taken some six weeks or two months ago, when the intense dry heat wave prevailed, and when crop experts raged up and down the land seeking what they could destroy.

"With the greatest respect for the aforesaid crop authorities, it might be added that the corn crop suffered severely at their hands, but the fortunate combination of plenteous rains and not too hot growing weather since that time have quite perceptibly repaired some of the damage which the crop suffered from various sources in the fevered days of July.

"It was with the idea of getting a clearer view of the actual situation in the closing week of August that Bradstreet's sent inquiries to all its offices and correspondents, not only in the surplus corn growing States, but in the leading middle and Southern States as well. This inquiry contained questions as to the probable yield as compared with a year ago, the price being paid on the farms for old corn now as compared with a year ago, the situation as to the wheat yield, and the probable effect of the crop outturn upon the course of general trade the coming fall and winter.

"Touching the question of ultimate yield, it must, of course, be kept in mind that estimates as to the probable outturn made now must be in a high degree tentative, because of the fact that the harvest is still some weeks away, and the prospect of further improvement in plant conditions may be balanced by early frost. This latter feature, in fact, renders the weather conditions during the next two weeks of more than ordinary interest.

"The general tenor of the report as a whole is quite favorable. This was true of places where the plant was not so far gone as to be beyond help, and even where this latter condition existed the effect of timely moisture upon the other crops has been so good as to deserve special notice.

Shortage May Not Be Serious.

"A consolidation of the replies from the several surplus States of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio, percentages of increase or decrease by States being based upon the reported yields as indicated by the Department of Agriculture, points to a reduction in the yield of those States of not far from 250,000,000 bushels from a year ago. Smaller decreases are likewise indicated in the smaller corn producing States, like Texas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, sufficient to swell the shortage by perhaps 25,000,000 bushels.

"Against this is to be noted larger productions reported in such States as New York, Maryland, Virginia, and South Dakota, which, while not sufficient to offset these decreases, still limit the falling off so that a shortage of not to exceed 275,000,000 bushels in the country's total crop is to be looked for. The continuance of the improvement noted in the late planted corn crop, with the holding off of frost, may still further operate to enlarge the total yield.

"On the face of the returns, however, a yield not less than 1,400,000,000 bushels is indicated for 1901, a decrease of about 30 per cent from a year ago.

"Questions as to the percentage of the old crop left over in farmers' hands now as compared with a year ago, contrary to some expectations, show that it is smaller than a year ago, and the consensus of opinion appears to be that in the surplus producing States such supplies are considerably smaller than a year ago, the old crop held being quite generally reported as smaller than usual, owing to the high price paid for corn this year.

"Replies to the question of farm prices bring out the fact that present prices per bushel are fully 40 per cent higher than a year ago. The farm price for the entire United States a year ago, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, was in the neighborhood of 36 cents, and a 40 per cent increase in price would point to at least 51 cents per bushel being realized this year, which, applied to a total yield of 1,400,000,000 bushels, would net a total return of about $715,000,000 this year, against $751,000,000 a year ago, a decrease of only $36,000,000, or less than 5 per cent.

Agricultural Interests Prosper.

"Special interest, of course, attaches to the probable effect upon general business of the coming season of the shortage in corn, and it is a high degree encouraging to learn that Bradstreet's agents the country over, in the majority of instances, look for little that is hurtful to follow from the corn shortage this year. The fact seems to be that the agricultural interests are in pretty good shape at present. The wheat yield generally has been good, in some districts unusually large, and the prices received for corn, when it is in a high degree encouraging to learn that Bradstreet's agents the country over, in the majority of instances, look for little that is hurtful to follow from the corn shortage this year. The fact seems to be that the agricultural interests are in pretty good shape at present. The wheat yield generally has been good, in some districts unusually large, and the prices received for corn, when it is in sections sending the poorest corn crop reports, in fact, send the best advices as to wheat yield and returns.

"The results of the inquiry, therefore, indicate that, far from being the failure earlier indicated, a fair crop of corn will be gathered, and that, thanks to the good wheat and other crop yields and to the prosperous condition of the farming interest, what would in years of depression be regarded as a poor crop outlook exercises little adverse effect."

Week's Record of the Banks.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at principal cities for the week ended Aug. 29, 1901, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Percentage Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,096,722,137	73.9	....
Chicago	138,109,000	23.0	....
Boston	106,946,882	24.2	....
Philadelphia	121,323,864	79.4	....
St. Louis	30,000,000	48.1	....
Pittsburg	31,258,078	21.4	....
Baltimore	18,760,711	21.0	....
San Francisco	17,743,614	14.0	....
Cincinnati	15,432,800	20.8	....
Kansas City	16,851,918	5.8	....
Minneapolis	13,946,571	21.2	....
Cleveland	13,441,778	35.2	....
New Orleans	7,000,577	40.6	....
Detroit	10,000,000	52.0	....
Louisville	6,981,608	20.3	....
Indianapolis	7,388,660	31.8	....
Providence	5,170,700	13.9	....
Omaha	6,511,726	8.4	....
Milwaukee	5,110,270	....	6
Buffalo	5,470,570	....	....
St. Paul	4,113,181	8.1	....
Savannah	3,563,431	....	25.7
Denver	5,700,153	2.1	....
St. Joseph	4,272,287	16.2	....
Richmond	3,850,218	5.2	....
Memphis	1,894,345	36.5	....
Seattle	3,039,047	16.3	....
Washington	3,114,000	25.0	....
Hartford	1,900,748	19.3	....
Los Angeles	2,271,174	45.9	....
Salt Lake City	2,142,512	30.3	....
Toledo	1,985,738	....	28.9
Portland, Ore.	1,880,786	12.1	....
Rochester	1,470,222	22.5	....
Peoria	1,933,701	6.9	....
Fort Worth	2,502,000	97.0	....
Atlanta	1,816,124	45.0	....
Norfolk	1,098,315	19.8	....
Des Moines	1,435,607	....	18.3
New Haven	1,314,946	....	6.9
Springfield, Mass.	1,139,458	27.4	....
Augusta	981,749	....	2.1
Nashville	1,371,506	63.9	....
Worcester	1,339,438	52.5	....
Grand Rapids	1,522,409	39.7	....
Sioux City	1,158,223	9.4	....
Dayton, O.	973,589	15.0	....
Syracuse	1,035,000	47.0	....
Scranton	1,116,416	3.12	....
Portland, Me.	1,270,495	40.4	....
Spokane	930,749	....	9.5
Tacoma	897,723	1.7	....
Evansville	688,479	3.9	....
Wilmington, Del.	622,409	9.7	....
Davenport	894,094	8.2	....
Fall River	905,224	28.9	....
Birmingham	788,723	3.6	....
Topeka	1,212,685	29.3	....
Macon	395,000	....	28.8
Little Rock	454,386	20.4	....
Helena	541,257	5.0	....
Knoxville	556,720	14.1	....
Lowell	444,313	16.8	....
Wichita	546,411	2.2	....
Akron	906,700	49.2	....
New Bedford	849,462	62.3	....
Lexington	351,307	17.9	....
Springfield, Ill.	670,610	29.2	....
Binghamton	450,900	....	10.0
Chattanooga	341,902	4.0	....
Kalamazoo	390,124	15.1	....
Fargo	229,362	....	9.8
Youngstown	452,925	30.2	....
Springfield, O.	252,000	....	2.6
Rockford	293,530	32.4	....
Canton	317,069	34.9	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	276,000	24.0	....
Sioux Falls	140,056	26.1	....
Fremont	183,339	51.2	....
Bloomington, Ill.	148,917	44.9	....
Jacksonville, Ill.	158,218	17.6	....
*Columbus, O.	5,306,700	11.6	....
*Galveston	6,375,000	40.0	....
*Houston	3,100,343	41.5	....
†Colorado Springs	905,262	....	....
†Chester	280,761	....	....
†Wilkesbarre	713,728	....	....
Totals, U. S.	$1,740,055,004	54.1	....
Outside New York	643,332,527	28.9	....
CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 14,967,398	27.3	....
Toronto	10,570,625	51.7	....
Winnipeg	2,164,022	32.6	....
Halifax	2,478,092	74.3	....
Vancouver, B. C.	603,924	....	7.6
St. John, N. B.	629,843	14.5	....
Victoria, B. C.	793,951	2.6	....
†Quebec	492,023	....	23.1
	1,544,542	....	....
Totals, Canada	$ 33,002,477	33.5	....

*Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.
†Not included in totals because of no comparison for last year.

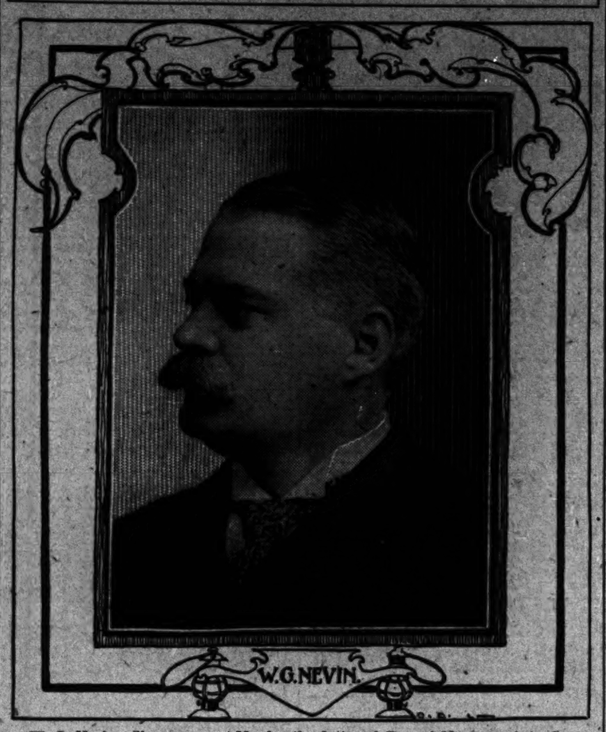
Test of "Foolkiller" This Afternoon.

Peter Nissen announced yesterday that because of the interference of marine inspectors he will be unable to leave Chicago today. He will give his boat, the Foolkiller, a trial trip in Slip C, at the foot of the Randolph street viaduct, at 2 p. m. Nissen says he will leave for Niagara Falls next Tuesday.

Yates Appoints Danville Man.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 30.—Governor Yates today appointed Gus M. Greenebaum of Danville as delegate to represent Illinois at the International Good Roads congress to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16 to 21.

SANTA FE OFFICIAL RETURNS TO HIS POST.



W. G. Nevin will resume next Monday the duties of General Manager of the Santa Fé lines west of Albuquerque, including the Santa Fé, Pacific, Southern California, and San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley railroad. He was granted a leave of absence for six months last February, and has just returned from an European trip that has greatly benefited his health. A. G. Wells, who was Acting General Manager during Mr. Nevin's absence, returns to the position of General Superintendent of the Santa Fé's Western lines.

Mr. Nevin was born Dec. 15, 1855, at Boston, Mass., and entered railway service in 1876 as clerk of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad. About a year later he came West as clerk on construction of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé in Kansas. In 1880 he became material agent of the Sonora railway of Mexico, and in 1882 became purchasing agent of the Mexican Central railway. From 1886 to 1891 he was out of railway service. In 1891 he accepted the position of purchasing agent of the Aransas Pass railway, and two years later was made assistant to the General Manager of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé. He then came to Chicago as assistant to the First Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway. In 1895 he was made general purchasing agent of the same road, and in 1897 he went to Los Angeles as General Manager of all the Santa Fé lines west of Albuquerque.

HILL MAY FIGHT HARRIMAN AGAIN

Starts New Railroad Enterprises Into Territory of the Union Pacific.

WAITS FOR HOSTILE ACT.

Presidents' Association, Formed to Hold Rates, Said to Be Tottering.

PLANS FOR IOWA CENTRAL.

President Hill seems to pay little attention to the community of interest provision that there should be no new roads built into territory already covered by way of the allied lines. During the last few weeks he has started a number of new railroad enterprises, most of which are into Union Pacific territory.

This is taken to indicate that relations between Hill and Harriman have again become strained, that another open fight between the two giant railroad magnates may break out in the near future, and that Hill is putting up entrenchments to meet the enemy when the time comes.

It is not believed Mr. Hill will ever forgive Harriman for wresting the control of Northern Pacific from him, and if any hostile move is made by the Harriman faction at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Northern Pacific stockholders Mr. Hill will take it as a declaration of war, and will strike out from the shoulder by reducing rates to and from all competitive Union Pacific points.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Great Northern is backing the Vancouver, Northern and Yukon railroad, on which construction work has just begun. This line will give Mr. Hill's road an outlet to Vancouver and enable it to compete more energetically with the Canadian Pacific.

Information was also received here yesterday that President Hill had ordered the construction of sixty miles of road from Jocko, Mont., to the Crow's Nest coal fields.

Presidents' Association Totters.

The Presidents' association, formed two years ago to prevent the manipulation of rates and to stop violations of agreements, practically has gone out of existence. The agreement provided for monthly meetings, in which the Interstate Commerce Commissioners were to take part and give moral support to the Presidents. After attending a few meetings the commissioners discovered they were being used as catspaws to pull the railroad Presidents' chestnuts out of the fire, and kept away from other gatherings. Since last January it has been found convenient to dispense with the monthly meetings, and they have been postponed from time to time, so that none has been held. E. T. Jeffery, President of the Denver and Rio Grande, is the chairman of the association, and he has just announced another postponement.

May Leave Out Iowa Central.

There is said to be good foundation for the report that the Minneapolis and St. Louis is soon to be absorbed by the Illinois Central and that the Iowa Central is to be left out of the deal. It is said the present controlling interest in Iowa Central will remain in charge of the property until it has been put in good physical condition, after which, it is said, there should be no trouble in disposing of it if such a policy were thought to be desirable.

Excursion Rates Announced.

Excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip have been granted by the Central Passenger association lines for the following occasions: Annual convention United National association of Postoffice Clerks, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 2 to 5; Erie conference M. E. Church, Union City, Pa., Sept. 11 to 17; National Colored Baptist convention, Cincinnati, O., Sept. 11 to 18; Order of United American Mechanics, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 24 to 26; Journeymen Barbers' International Union, Saginaw, Mich., Oct. 1 to 5; Order of Eastern Star, General Grand Chapter, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 24 to 27.

Transportation Notes.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul will establish passenger train service on its new Platte line between Platte and Marion Junction next Monday. The service will be daily except Sunday. The line is eighty-eight miles long and runs from Yankton, S. D., to Platte, S. D.

M. J. Collins has been appointed Assistant General Purchasing Agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway, with headquarters at Chicago.

For the first six months of the current year the Mexican Central railroad failed to earn its fixed charges. It fell short about $75,000, while for the same time last year it had a surplus of $177,000.

PLANS OF THE TRUNK LINES.

Presidents Will Meet in September and Important Decisions Are Expected to Result.

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It is also likely that something will be done to effect a better understanding with the Southern and Western railroads for a abolishing rate disturbances which originate in sections of the country traversed by the latter.

A successor to the late Commissioner James F. Goddard will also be elected at the coming meeting of the Presidents.

There is trustworthy authority to the statement that immediately after the return of Jacob H. Schiff from Europe the Union Pacific railroad board will be reorganized in a manner that will give the prominent Eastern trunk lines full representation.

President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania railroad and President Newman of the New York Central, it is expected, will be elected to the reorganized board.

Reports of a coming change in the control of the Wisconsin Central railroad assumed more definite form today and the price of the Northern Pacific system, and current stock exchange reports today was to the effect that the Morgan, Hill, and Harriman interests would have joint control of the Wisconsin Central and its valuable terminals in the future.

GRAIN RATE IS INCREASED.

Chicago-Twin City Lines Agree to Add 1 1-2 Cents and Put Flour for Export on Better Basis.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 30.—The Twin City-Chicago lines today agreed to increase the grain rate, Minneapolis to Chicago, from 6 cents to 7½ cents. They claim that the increase of 1½ cents will relieve the discrimination and put flour for export on a more equitable basis. The railroads claim that by a recent ruling of the Interstate Commerce commission they are permitted to hold grain rates two cents lower than flour rates. The 7½ cent rate will apply to all lake ports. From the Twin Cities to the head of the lakes the rate will be 4½ cents.

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IN THE INSURANCE FIELD.

SPLIT NARROWLY AVERTED AT DETROIT FRATERNAL CONGRESS.

Trouble Was Due to an Attempt to Make the New Table of Rates Mandatory on All Companies in the Organization—Procedure in Cancellation of Policies Recommended by the Chicago Underwriters' Association Executive Committee—Other Items.

Delegates returning from the annual convention at Detroit of the fraternal congress, made up of all the older and larger fraternal insurance organizations, say that a split over the proposition to make the new fraternal congress table of rates mandatory upon all the companies in the organization narrowly was averted. When the congress adopted these rates last year in Chicago, making a marked increase over the average prevailing rates, they were made mandatory only on companies that might be organized hereafter. Where the rates were adopted as a minimum table by any State Legislature, which was what was desired, they were not to apply to companies then admitted to that State, but only to those that might enter afterward. The result was that all the younger fraternals, which are able to make low assessments during their early years and depend upon that fact for their growth, seceded and organized the Associated Fraternities of America. This has been able to prevent the general adoption of the new table by the States. Most of the orders in the fraternal congress saw the inequity of their position and wanted to make their rates applicable to themselves, but the Modern Woodmen objected. This order is larger than nearly all the rest put together, and was able to postpone action for the time, although its head counsel, Lieutenant Governor Northcott, admitted that its rates would have to be advanced soon. The Endowment Rank of the Knights of Pythias, the largest order which has adopted the new rates, putting them into effect this month, naturally wants the others to adopt them, as otherwise it is at a disadvantage in the competition for members, so far as the cheapness of rate is concerned.

The Executive committee of the Chicago Underwriters' association yesterday recommended a procedure for the cancellation of policies. Heretofore the methods have not been uniform, and not unfrequently, when companies had ordered their agent to cancel an undesirable risk and it burned before he complied the agent has been held liable by the courts. The policy itself provides that cancellation shall be legal by giving notice to the assured. The committee recommends that the method be that the agent issuing the policy send notice of cancellation direct to the assured, but earlier on the same day notify the agent from whom he may have received the risk of his intention. This enables the agent or broker who represents the assured to be in touch with him and protect his business. Most of the trouble has arisen from the unwillingness of the agent issuing the policy to go over the head of the agent from whom he received the order, or from the delay of the latter in notifying his customer.

Galen Nichols, County Attorney of Topeka, Kas., had a number of Chicago managers up yesterday to make depositions in the anti-trust cases begun by him against fifty-nine union companies. The cases are likely to be heard in September, and he is working hard, but without much success, to secure evidence of a violation of the anti-compact law. D. R. Hite of Keeler & Hite, who are in the case on a 25 per cent contingent commission, over which there was some trouble with the Topeka County Commissioners, was assisting again yesterday.

The adoption of a rule for a uniform practice in the payment of losses will be considered at the annual meeting of the union.

President Shaw of the Hanover Fire is in the city looking after the transfers made necessary by the resignation of L. M. Wise from the firm of Wise & Higley, Western managers of the company.

The Metropolitan Life has entered Utah and is preparing to open up California, Oregon, and Washington.

SALES OF CHICAGO REALTY.

Marvin A. Farr Transfers to Charlotte C. Farr South Side Property for $55,000.

The southwest corner of Thirty-ninth street and Calumet avenue, 64x90 feet, with a store and apartment building, has been conveyed by Marvin A. Farr to Charlotte C. Farr, the price given being $55,000.

E. E. Schunk has sold to Herman Riesche the southwest corner of Albany and Dickens avenue, 84x150 feet, for $16,000.

The premises on West Harrison street, 100 feet east of Kedzie avenue, 25x124 feet, have been sold by O. J. Sharp to Wilhelmina Bubbitz for $11,000.

Christian Rasmussen has sold the premises on Grand boulevard, 43½ feet south of Forty-first street, 16½x130 feet, to Frank Willoughby for $10,000.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company has loaned $70,000 to Otto Unsicker for five years at 4½ per cent. It covers the northeast corner of Evanston avenue and Melrose street, 165x250 feet.

Sam Brown Jr. & Co. took out a permit yesterday to erect eleven two-story frame dwellings between 190 and 230 Winthrop street, to cost $83,000.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

After the heavy chartering of two or three days, the grain trade dropped back into a state of dullness until after the Labor holiday. Charters: To Buffalo—Armour, corn; Wolf, Topeka, wheat; Omaha, oats.

CLEVELAND, O.—Although the Milwaukee-Western Fuel company, the combination of leading dealers at Milwaukee, still holds out against paying 50 cents on Ohio coal, all vessels offering being placed at that rate and tonnage is not plentiful.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal shipments are lighter, though chartering is lively. The following engagements were reported today: Pratt, Schlesinger, Mauch Chunk, Hope, Lake Michigan, 50; Davidson, Milwaukee, 50; Melvina, Soo, 40; Sachem, Toledo, 40; Hadley, City of Cleveland, Duluth, 55.

Vessel Movements.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Santiago.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Moore.

HURON, O.—Cleared—Coal—Fryer, Duluth.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Cleared—Farwell, Chicago, grain.

LORAIN, O.—Cleared—Light—Pontiac, Waldo, Duluth.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Sheltered — Blanchard, yacht Alice.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—Arrived—Orion, Garden City, Edwards.

SANDUSKY, O.—Cleared—Coal—Vail, Racine; Packer, Milwaukee.

FAIRPORT, O.—Cleared—Coal—Pawnee, Duluth. Light—Anderson, Duluth.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Appomattox. Cleared—Light—Glasgow, Colgate, Duluth.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Forbes, McLachlan, Superior City. Arrived—Venus.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Cleared—Mais, Manola, Two Harbors; Superior City, Superior; Mercur, Paris, Escanaba.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Reginald and consort, Sarnia; Arabian, Port William; Augustus, Midland. Down—Melbourne, Strathcona.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Appomattox, Hanna. Cleared—Nyack, Chicago; Silka, Ashland. Light—Selwyn Eddy, Walter Scranton, Duluth.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Arrived—Roebling, Van Hise, Bryn Mawr. Cleared—Hundred Five, Hundred Ten, Oglebay, Lake Erie; Craig, Lake Michigan.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Wetmore. Cleared—Coal—Curry, Chicago; Schlesinger, Davidson, Milwaukee; Venice, Duluth. Light—Britannic, Chicago; Gilchrist, Duluth.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Cades, Fayette Brown, Marquette, Our Son. Cleared—Coal—Pacific, Michipicoten; Shawnee, Soo. Light — Castalia, Kinghisher, Tyrone, Duluth.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Minnesota, Ewen, Rugee, Oscar Flint, Aurania, Amasonas, Montana, Mont Blanc, Senator Conger, Corona, Fayette Brown, Sheboygan; Vulcan, Milwaukee. Light—Aztec, Mistee, Hundred Sixteen, Duluth.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Fischer

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—EXPD. young lady; bright, accurate; A1 refs.; $10. Address O 306, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY BRIGHT YOUNG woman, to assist expert in teaching. Address N K 164, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—EXPD. Rem.; permanent, $10. Green, 146 State, 4 floor.

CASHIER—RESTAURANT, 35. ADAMS-ST.; must have reference; sal. $40 month.

CORRESPONDENT—TO LEAVE CITY; MUST be able to write trade winning letters. Apply in writing and attach samples of work. Room 99, 147 5th-av.

EXPERIENCED BILL CLERK AND EX-teacher—By large wholesale grocery house. Address L 441, Tribune office.

EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN, TELLER—BY wholesale house. Address, giving age, references, and salary expected, L 446, Tribune office.

GROCERY CLERK—EXP.; MUST COME WELL recommended. WILSON, 2256 N. Ashland-av.

TOU WANT A POSITION OR YOU WOULDN'T be reading this. Better call and see what we can do for you. Anyway, read our ad. under "Employment Agencies." EDUCATIONAL REGISTER COMPANY.

YOUNG MAN—BY LARGE WHOLESALE house to do general office work. Address in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and salary expected. Address L 445, Tribune office.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

ADVERTISING MEN — EXPERIENCED IN steel plate biographical work; can make $50 upwards per week. Room 13, 70 Dearborn-st.

AMBITIOUS, ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD CHARACTER, WHO CAN FURNISH SATISFACTORY REFERENCES, CAN SECURE EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE CONTRACT WITH AGENCY. RENEWAL CONTRACTS FROM THE ILLINOIS LIFE INS. CO., 154 MONROE-ST.

CAPABLE MEN CAN EARN BIG MONEY BY selling New York Life's matchless 20th century policies and 4% ins. bonds. A. GOLDMAN, Gen'l Agent, 304, 100 Washington-st.; 1-2; call in person.

MEN—WHO HAVE SOLD THE ENCYCLOPEDIA Britannica; call early next day in West for large sales. A. P. SHELDON, Room 908, 215 Wabash-av., Chicago.

REPRESENTATIVES—ENERGETIC MEN OR women; Chicago and every county in the State; good wages. 28, 105 Washington-st.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED IN SELLING chinaware, for premium purposes; most complete plan; largest inducements ever offered to the trade; liberal compensation; call at once; bring references. Kawin Mfg. and Impty. Co., 90 Wabash-av.

SALESMAN — $25 WEEKLY, INCLUDING traveling expenses; experience unnecessary; sell dealers only; permanent position; elegant line. Sterling Remedy Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMAN—JEWELRY TRAVELING SALESman for Wis., Iowa, and Minn., to travel on commission; state age, experience, and experience. Address A 76, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH mantel, tile, and fireplace retail business; state experience. Address DETRICK & MIRICK, Pittsburg, Pa.

SALESMAN — BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY house to sell teas, coffees, and groceries to farmers; liberal inducements; exclusive territory. THURBER-WHYLAND & CO., 32-36 State-st.

SALESMAN—BY A WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK woolen house; a thorough, good, and experienced young man, well acquainted with the tailoring trade in Chicago. Address O 311, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED IN WHOLESALE tea and coffee for Iowa. H. W. DUDLEY & CO., 7 and 9 Lake-st.

SALESMAN — WORTH AT LEAST $100 PER month; to sell our 5c. cigar to dealers, saloons, drinks. Write E. C. BOWEN, Gr. Northern Hotel.

SALESMEN — A LARGE MANUFACTURING firm wants four good salesmen in every State to sell staples to retail trade; we give handsome premium worth $3 free to merchants with each order of $3.50; salesman makes $1.50 on each sale. Washington Dept. Store, 24 Dearborn, Chicago.

SALESMEN OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE and good address; the right party will secure profitable employment and good pay. Apply between 2 and 3. International Society [DAVIS], 131 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—GOOD SPECIALTY SALESMEN in city and country for the Publishers as a group of complete lines on earth. Call, to 12 a. m. or write REID & CO., 17 to 21 Quincy-st., Suite 308, Chicago.

SALESMEN—TO SELL OUR FINE GROCERIES in town or country; profitable, steady; desirable headquarters for carload men; established 25 years; satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. LOVERIN & BROWNE, Chicago.

SALESMEN FOR PEN CARBON COPYING books and other office specialties; fine side lines; easy terms; liberal commission; large free. Model Mfg. Co., Dept. G, South Bend, Ind.

SALESMEN—OUR LINE OF ADVERTISING thermometers and calendar novelties for the season of 1902 is now ready. Send 10c in 2c cents in stamps for sample catalogue and terms. TAYLOR BROS. CO., Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN — SUBSCRIPTION BOOK MEN, good side line; specialty; $25 weekly; backed to a man of energy.; GLASS, R. 24, 125 La Salle-st.

SALESMEN—BEST SIDE LINE FOR TRAVELing men or business men; no samples nor agency; $5 profit. Call or address 2 Sherman-st.

SALESMEN — FIRST-CLASS INSTALLMENT clock salesmen; salary or commission. Room 1, 78 and 80 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—EXPERIENCED, FOR CITY AND country; to sell teas and coffees. N. MARTIN & CO., 44 and 46 S. Water-st.

SOLICITORS AND CANVASSERS.— LADIES and gentlemen of mature age, good address, and comely appearance. Apply Room 1, 283 N. Carpenter-st.

SOLICITORS—BRIGHT AND ACTIVE, CITY and country; results follow ability. Call or write. 26, 155 Washington-st., Chicago.

SOLICITORS—TO SELL BONDS ON EASY PAYment plan; workers making big money. Apply G. E. MORRIS, Room 31, 168 Randolph.

SOLICITOR—FOR BUSINESS COLLEGE; FINE opportunity for high-grade worker, male or female; refs. Address, in confidence, N K 165, Tribune.

SOLICITORS—GOOD, SUCCESSFUL SOLICItors wanted; steady employment; permanent work with Chicago corporation. H 454, Tribune office.

TRAVELERS—EXPERIENCED COMMERCIAL to carry side line; new bank and office necessity; sells at sight; profits large. Sample case carried in coat pocket. KLINGENBERG, mfr., 327, 84 Market, Chicago.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—AN ESTABLISHED wholesale grocery house in Chicago, Ill., wants salesman, capable selling best dry goods and department store trade; territory in good shape; references required; line carried; attractive position for able, energetic salesman; state age and experience; correspondence or no attention. Address J 294, Tribune office.

TRAVELING SALESMEN—TO CARRY AS SIDE line the original Trinidad asphalt iron and roof paint; very large commission to right men. Call 9 to 12 a. m. or any morning week days. O. T. A. Paint Mfg. Co., 82 E. 16th-st.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—MUST BE PRACTIcal mechanic, to call on large manufacturers; state age, experience, salary required, giving references, N 124, Tribune office.

TRAVELING SALESMEN, SOLICITORS—CHIcago or country towns; straight salary with commission on sales. 613-615, 56 5th-av.

TWO EXCEPTIONAL MEN—GOOD TALKERS; literary managers; full information. Address J 514, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; ABOUT 16 years of age; good chance for advancement; wages $4 to start. Apply Saturday morning between 8 and 9, 247 East Monroe-st.

BOY—BRIGHT, ACTIVE, AND HONEST, TO run errands and wrap packages; wages $3.50. Address N 196, Tribune office.

BOY—CASH BOY. 170 Clark-st.

BOY—A GOOD BOY. Room 56, 147 5th-av.

BOY—STRONG BOY, ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD; salary $6 per week. Address D 90, Tribune office.

BOY—NEAT, 16; FILING LETTERS, ANSWER phone; $2.50. SHOWARD, 154 Monroe-st.

BOY—17 TO 19 YEARS, OFFICE OF WHOLEsale house; must be rapid and reliable and have had some office experience; prefer boy who lives at home; state age and experience. Address N 493, Tribune office.

BOYS—14 TO 16

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2940 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, BOARD; sta., El; meals $5; steam, phone. home cooking; fine location.

3544 ELLIS-AV.—LARGE DOUBLE moderate prices; da board; refere

2032 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE ROOMS tached room; good board; refere

3918 LAKE-AV.—2 AND 3 OAKWOOD large room or suite

5734 WASHINGTON-AV.—SUITE OF rooms, with board; public conservatory

4120 DREXEL-BLVD.—LARGE ROOM board; $6 per week; steam, phone, cars

West Side.

118 ASHLAND-BLVD.—PARLOR SUITE; wood floors; other desirable rooms; good steam; phone.

880 W. ADAMS-ST.—LARGE FRONT AL modern; suitable for two; board.

North Side.

ELEGANT SUITE OF 2 AND 3 ROOMS; best board; reasonable. Sidway Hotel, 211 born-av.

242 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE FRONT with board; runn water; $12 for two rooms reasonable.

412 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT 2d floor; also othe choice boarding.

205 OAKS-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE RO with board. Mrs KAUTZ. Tel. 1888 S

587 LA SALLE-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOA rooms single or suite; detached house; re

Hotels.

NEW PRIVATE HOTEL, THE LOUVRE, Lake-av.—Most elegantly furnished; all ern conveniences; hot and cold water; excel table; beautiful side and single rooms, suite; vate bath; big sun; facing lake; $4 block f refs. Tel. 1257 Lake. Two blocks south

SIDWAY HOTEL, 211 DEARBORN-AV.—El gant corner basement, steam heated. 2062 Wabash-av.; 5 rooms, $25. Inquire of janitor on premises.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLAT OF SEVEN rooms; all light rooms; second floor; all modern improvements; very desirable. 4409 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—3 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, STEAM heat. Montpelier Apts., 6057 Minerva-av. KINNEY & STANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2 AND 5 ROOM FLAT WITH BATH. PARKER & JACKSON, 1818 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—MODERN STEAM HEATED 7-ROOM flat, 6049 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS—NEW, MODERN, 8-ROOM; bath; range, tel.; $16. Call 5628 Rhodes-av.

TO RENT—STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, GAS range, janitors, etc.; $10 up. 2629 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—3731 LANGLEY, 3 TO 8 ROOM FLATS, $18 up; steam, hot water, etc.

West Side.

TO RENT—WASHINGTON-BLVD., 1074, $28.50; elegant 8 flat; 2 toilets; hot water, janitor services, etc.; everything first-class; open.

TO RENT—JUST COMPLETED 5 STRICTLY modern flats, $20 and $22.50. 3200 Jackson-blvd.; hot water heat; owner first flat.

TO RENT—729 FULTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR; LOW rent. G. LASHER & SON, 103 S. Water-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE FLATS—
$25.50 AND UP.

Finest list of new, just finished steam h. flats on North Side, 5 to 8 rooms; all located within 3 blks. L. station; 2 blks. boulevard; 1 blk. car lines; to heart of city; within 2 blks. of the lake; these apartments contain every modern convenience; steam heat, hot water; $25 per month; tiled baths, nickel plumbing, sideboards, gas ranges, refrigerators, parquet floors, cove ceilings, all decorated, combination gas fixtures; see them at once; rent agent, R. M. DICKSON, 1046 Evanston-av. (between Wilson and Lawrence). Take L. to station. TERRILL & STEWART, 108 Dearborn-st. Tel. Cent. 3334.

TO RENT—LOW RENTS—MELROSE AND Evanston-av. an 11-room flat, 2 baths, 2 large all light rooms; large lawn in rear; strictly modern; telephone, etc. S. HARNSTROM & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE HOUGHTON, 594 DEARBORN-av., modern 8-room apartment; sunlight every room; elevator; every convenience.
OLIVER & ROCH, 115 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call 181 Fifth-av. Telephone Main 3277. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. 8 phones, Main 329.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE STORE WITH BASEMENT and living rooms; steam heat, hot water; $30; excellent for shoe store or any good business. 3252 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 78 DEARborn-st.; good location for buffet.

TO RENT—STORE, CORNER 61ST AND WALlace-sts.; $20 per month. J. ROSS, 402 61st-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—FINE DOUBLE CORNER STORE; good business locality. 618 Blue Island-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE PLAZA, NORTH-AV. AND Clark-st., 140 apartments to attract trade from; also bowling alley for rent; steam heat.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—GOOD STORES, $12 AND $18 MONTH. G. LASHER & SON, 103 S. Water-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—40 DEARBORN-ST.—LARGE CORner office; excellent light; all modern; low rent. Apply office of building.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICES, VAULT, hardwood floors, janitor service. Boylston Bldg., 203 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — SUITE OF 5 OFFICES WITH RE ception-room, in Ashland Blk., facing Clark and Randolph-sts.; will divide. Inquire 508 Ashland Blk.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT desk. Suite 440, 125 La Salle-st.

Floors and Lofts.

TO RENT CLEAR SPACE, 25X91, SECOND floor; 14 windows; suitable for any wholesale or retail requiring unusual amount of light; terms below any other building in the district. 2 S. Wabash-av., opposite Public Library.

TO RENT—2,500 FT., SECOND FLOOR; OFfice and desk room cheap. 65-67 So. Water-st

Manufacturing Property.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING BLDG., 50X116, 3 stories, fully equipped for power; 75 HP. 134 S. Green-st., formerly occupied by McClurg Cracker Co. Apply to owners, BAKER BROS., Security Bldg., 139 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING, 5,000 to 15,000 feet, power, and steam heat; very desirable. H. A. STREETER, 41 Indiana-st.

TO RENT—NORTHWESTERN, ELEVATED; $2 month; new 7-room brick and stone front containing every modern improvement. Apply on premises, 1 Sheridan-drive and Byron block south of Sheridan-drive station, Northwestern Elevated.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSES AND FLATS 3 and 4 rooms; locations, $15, $100, $150, and $200. E. W. CASE, 20, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OPTION TO BUY—CHOICE 12-ROOM heater heat; barnish; Birchwood. KIRK, Boyce Building. Phone 2247 Central.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT KENILWORTH, A 9-ROOM MODern house; reasonable rent; possession Sept. 1st. 140 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY M. WALKER & CO., 63D-ST. AND Grove-av. Phone Oakland 200.

TO RENT—BETWEEN 218 AND 220 60th-st. (DRIVEWAY PLAISANCE), half block from express; most beautiful outlook in the city; Midway, Lake, Museum, Jackson Park, and the Wooded Island; 2 apartments, 9 rooms each; elegant service; each apartment same as private house; reasonable rentals for high-grade tenants.

TO RENT 6030 MONROE-AV., near the Midway University, Ill. Central 12-minute trains to Van Buren-st. elevated and surface lines; strictly high-grade modern flats; hardwood finish in every room; oak and mahogany; modern in finish, equipment, and sanitary design; manner of construction affords light, air, and quietness; rents $30 to $40. Owner at the building. Also 6026 Monroe-av., 6 rooms, $25; 6028 Monroe-av., 6 rooms, $25. Fine Jackson and Woodlawn-av. choice 5 and 6 room flats; $32.50 to $40.

TO RENT—6000 JEFFERSON-AV., NEW building; choice 7 and 8 rooms and octagon corner halls; interior mahogany, birch, and oak finish; parquet floors; dining-rooms wainscoted in Lincrusta Walton, with panel all on top; consoles, wardrobes, sideboards, and china closets built in; tiled baths; ready for occupancy Sept. 1. Half block from Midway and express trains. Agent on the premises.

TO RENT—FLATS, 63D-ST. AND GREENWOOD-av.—Just finished, modern, mahogany, white enamel, Flemish and English oak finish, mantels, grates, and tiling in kitchens and bathrooms, steam heat, hot water supply, refrigerators; near Central, Alley L, 51st and 63d-st. electric, Cottage Grove-av. cable, roads; 20-minute ride to Washington and Jackson Parks, and Chicago University; electric light and telephone in building.

TO RENT—NOTICE—ELEGANT NEW 8-ROOM apartments; finish, mahogany, quartered oak; rooms extra large and light; lavatories between sleeping bedrooms, consoles, tile bathrooms, tiled trees, carpeted stairs, china closets, large sideboards, etc.; ready for occupancy Sept. 1. 4000-12 Indiana-av. and 4693-95 Indiana-av. Flats and apartment office, 4693 Indiana-av.
NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE AINSWORTH, S. E. C. Kimbark-av. and Midway, 4 and 7 room apartments; very choice; $30, $50. 5014 Cottage Grove-av., 4 rooms, modern. LARNED & BLAIR, 4708 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FINEST APARTMENTS, 5 AND 8 ROOMS, ONLY $22.50 AND $30. 4623 ELYSEE-CT., AND 4626 YORK-ST., AND 4627 YORK-ST. AND 4628 YORK-ST. AND 4629 YORK-ST. AND 4630 YORK-ST. AND 4631 YORK-ST. AND 4632 YORK-ST. AND 4633 YORK-ST. AND 4634 YORK-ST. AND 4635 YORK-ST. AND 4636 YORK-ST. AND 4637 YORK-ST. AND 4638 YORK-ST. AND 4639 YORK-ST. AND

ONE OF SEPTEMBER'S MOST POPULAR BRIDES.

THE South Side is claiming most of the September weddings. One of the most popular is that of Miss Fay Hancock, whose marriage to Mr. William L. Rohrer will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 11, at noon, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Hancock, the bride's parents, 5344 Jefferson avenue. Miss Hancock is a direct descendant of John Hancock of Declaration of Independence fame, and the family has many army representatives. Colonel A. H. Sellers is her uncle. Mr. Rohrer is the secretary of the National Republican league and the business associate of former State Senator Isaac Miller Hamilton. Owing to the death of her brother, Miss Hancock has not been formally introduced to society. For the same reason the wedding will be witnessed only by relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Rohrer will go East on their wedding trip, visiting Buffalo and Quebec. Upon their return they will live at 5316 Jefferson avenue, where Mr. Rohrer has a home in readiness for his bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Day have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Annie Day, to Mr. Gamble Rogers on Oct. 12. The wedding will be celebrated in Lake Forest. The engagement of Miss Day to Mr. Gamble was announced last Easter.

The marriage is announced of Miss Julia Elizabeth Titley and Mr. Charles G. Magee Jr., on Monday, Aug. 26, at the home of the bride's mother, 380 Bissell street. Mr. and Mrs. Magee will be at home after Oct. 1, at 2580 North Winchester avenue, Ravenswood.

Mrs. William Stewart of 4511 Vincennes avenue gave a luncheon yesterday for Miss Helen Kimball and her bridemaids. Today Miss Dora Schmitt will give a luncheon for Miss Kimball.

Mrs. Jerome E. Capen, who has been the guest of Mrs. Theodore Nelson of 4539 Forrestville avenue, and of Mrs. S. W. Allerton at Lake Geneva, has returned to her home in Pittsburg.

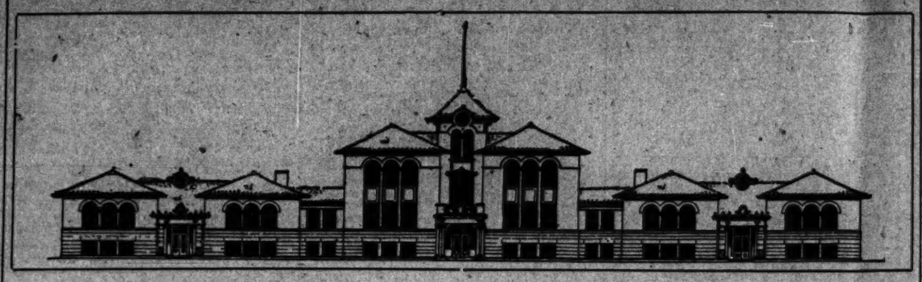
Mrs. J. H. Strong will give a luncheon today at the Union League club for Mrs. Richard Yates, and at the same hour Colonel Strong will give a luncheon for Governor Yates.

Two hundred people dined last evening at the Glenview Golf club, where a tournament is in progress. Afterwards there was a dance.

Mrs. John Farson, Miss Marie E. Richards, and Master William Farson sailed yesterday from Liverpool on the Celtic.

Mr. John C. King, after six months' travel in Europe, has arrived in New York and will be in Chicago Monday.

OAK PARK COTTAGE SCHOOL, WITH LARGE GROUND AREA, BEING BUILT



Construction work has begun on the "Cottage School," Harvey avenue and August street, Oak Park, which is to mark a departure from the high buildings commonly used. The contract calls for the completion of one-third of the structure by Oct. 1. The cost of the building when finished is estimated at $50,000. The dimensions are 175 by 75 feet, and it will accommodate 1,200 pupils. The central portion of the structure will be two stories, with tapering wings one story each. Fourteen classrooms are provided. The floors are to be of mosaic, and the interior is to be finished in oak.

Each room will contain a cloakroom, a teacher's wardrobe, and a bookcase. The roof trusses will be of steel, and the roofing of tile. The building is to be made of Bedford buff stone nine feet from grade and above that pressed brick will be used, with terra cotta stone trimmings. The need of room for the lower grades requires that modt of the building shall be used for the grammar school and undergrades, while the central portion, when completed, will be used for high school exclusively.

The plans, which were prepared by H. G. Fiddelke, 201 Lake street, Oak Park, practically have settled the question of building small schoolhouses in the suburb, and will in the future rid it of cheap, small red brick structures. The halls are to be well lighted, and the rooms well ventilated. Each room receives light from two sides.

Blocks Contractor's Scheme.

The plan of Contractor John Gallagher to fill in with streets sweepings a pond on the grounds of the Normal Practice School, Eighteenth street and Stewart avenue, has been blocked by the Buildings and Grounds committee of the Board of Education. Gallagher got a contract to do the work for $398 last February. He has done little since getting the contract. With his bondsman, E. P. George, Gallagher was before the committee yesterday, the bond having been declared forfeited last week.

"We expect him to fill in this place with good solid earth, not sweepings, which will soon sod not give an even surface," Chairman Downey said.

A week was given Gallagher and his bondsman to make arrangements to carry out the original contract.

More Room for Students.

The Board of Education is about to provide twenty-four additional rooms for the use of students in the Normal Practice School. Two wings of twelve rooms each will be built adjoining the present building, at a cost of $80,000. Bids will be opened by the Buildings and Grounds committee of the board for this work on Sept. 6.

Will Reduce Working Force.

Retrenchment in anticipation of a shortage in the tax levy has already been begun by the board of Education. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds yesterday, on the advice of Architect Mundie, recommended to the board to dispense with the service of twenty-four laborers, seven carpenters, three painters, and one machinist. The men have been employed in the workshop, and are all protected by civil service, so that under the law the newest will be the first to lose their positions.

School Room Insufficient.

Although nine new buildings, with accommodations for several thousand additional pupils, will be ready for occupancy this fall, it is estimated that 35,000 school children will have to be content with a half-day of school each day. The use of rented quarters for schoolrooms will continue as before.

Issues Bulletin to Principals.

A special bulletin regarding the appointment and rank of school cadets has been issued to the principals of the several schools by Superintendent Cooley. It contains the rules for the government of cadets, which have been made public heretofore.

AFTER BASHFORD A DILEMMA.

Northwestern University Trustees Have No Second Choice for President of the School.

Since the announcement by Dr. Bashford, president of the Ohio Wesleyan University, that he would not sever his connection with that institution to accept the Presidency of Northwestern University, nothing has been done by the Board of Trustees of the latter school regarding the selection of an executive. Dean Daniel Bonbright wishes to be relieved of the heavy work of the position, but will act as President another year if a desirable successor to Dr. Henry Wade Rogers cannot be found.

A member of the Board of Trustees said last night that Dean Bonbright's administration had given the greatest satisfaction.

No meeting of the Special committee has been called for further consideration of candidates for the position.

TO REGAIN KIDNAPED CHILD.

Habeas Corpus Proceedings Begun to Determine Who Shall Have Care of Little Margaret Tyler.

Judge Chetlain has been asked, in a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, to decide who shall have the custody of 7-year-old Margaret Tyler, who three days ago was taken by her father, Bert A. Tyler, from the home of Mrs. Minnie E. Green in Edgewater to his apartments at 1614 Lincoln avenue.

The court is asked in the petition to restore the child to Mrs. Green, to whom, it is alleged, the little one was confided by the mother at her death on Aug. 22. The writ was issued yesterday and the hearing will take place this morning.

Some years ago Mr. Tyler and his wife, the mother of Margaret, were divorced, and the child was taken by Mrs. Tyler, who afterward became Mrs. Wait. A brother of Mrs. Tyler is hastening across the ocean to take charge of his sister's estate.

OBTAINS NEW PARCELS POST.

Chicago Postoffice to Receive Dutiable Goods Direct from Germany Without Delay in New York.

The Chicago Postoffice has cut loose another string from the New York office. After correspondence of many months, the department at Washington has given directions for a through dispatch of parcels-post packages from Germany destined for Chicago. This means that New York officials must keep their hands off the Chicago packages, and not hold them back while they look for dutiable goods inclosed in the wrappers. The order applies only to dutiable goods.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The front, waistband, and upper part of the skirt of this dress are of English embroidery.

YIELDING AND EMBROIDERY DRESS

The vest is of mauve piqué colored veiling, with applications of écru silmy guipure.—New York Herald.

YIDDISH ACTORS FOR CHICAGO.

Ellis Glickman Breaks the Monopoly New-Yorkers Attempted and Brings Seven Players West.

Chicago is not, after all, to be deprived of its Yiddish theater. A month ago Manager Ellis Glickman of Glickman's Theater did not see how his house could open. His New York rivals had hired all his players away from him.

He hurried to New York to try to win back the deserters, but discovered that the managers of the two Yiddish theaters in that city had entered into an agreement to hire between them all the Yiddish players in America. The Chicago manager, however, did not lack for money, and he succeeded at last in inducing a number of players to tear up their Eastern contracts and make terms with him. He returned to Chicago yesterday with the performers—seven in number.

For leading woman he secured Mme. Bertha Tansman from the Thalia Theater, for leading man Harry J. Ginsberg, and for alternate leading woman Mme. Tillie Hirschman. The season will open shortly.

LEAGUE OF EDUCATORS LAUGHS

Calls Michigan Quo Warranto Proceedings Preposterous—Statement Made by President Davis.

"Just think of the audacity of the official who thought he could prevent his constituents from cooperating with one another in a purely mutual way under the name of 'League of Educators,'" said President C. Franklin Davis of the league yesterday. He was referring to the quo warranto proceedings brought against the association by the Michigan Attorney General.

"We are not a 'concern,' we are not a 'company,' we are not a 'corporation,'" he continued. "We are a mutual society of people who have a constitutional right to cooperate with one another in a mutual way, and appoint whomever they may choose to act as their agent in conducting the business for them.

"We understand that the proceedings have been commenced, but in course of time the Michigan officials will find that we are not a corporation. Other State officials have made the same blunder."

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter.

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ANOTHER French ducal house has just become extinct through the death in a sanitarium at Neu-Wittelsbach, in Bavaria, of Duke Robert de Tascher de la Pagerie, who quitted the French diplomatic service with the rank of secretary of embassy after the fall of the third empire, and has lived ever since in Bavaria, where he had been born, and where his only sister, Eugenia, now a widow, was married to Prince Maximilian Thurn and Taxis. The Taschers de la Pagerie are an old French family of the Orleans district, who are able to trace back their descent in an unbroken line from Ferry de Tascher, who was a territorial magnate in the year 1309. The grandfather of the late Duke was a first cousin of Empress Josephine, whose maiden name it may be remembered was Tascher de la Pagerie, and the late Duke's father was, along with his sister, Stephanie, brought up to a great extent with Emperor Napoleon III.; under the roof of the latter's mother, Queen Hortense, who treated both as her nephew and niece.

When Napoleon ascended the throne he appointed the late Duke's father, Charles by name, to the post of grand master of the household to Empress Eugénie, an office for which he was well fitted, owing to the fact that both his German wife and himself had figured prominently at the court of Bavaria, and possessed the most extensive knowledge not only of all the ins and outs of court etiquette but likewise of all the history and ways of the foreign courts of Europe. The Countess Stephanie made her home with her brother, the Duke, at the Tuileries, and it may be remembered that one of the most attractive works on the court life of the third empire in France bears her name as authoress under the title of "My Sojourn in the Tuileries."

The late Duke Robert was as a youth a chamberlain of Empress Eugénie, and while secretary of legation at Athens married a Greek lady of the name of Angelica Panos, who survives him. Duke Robert was related not merely to the Bonapartes, through Empress Josephine's marriage to the first Napoleon, but was likewise connected with the reigning house of Baden, the famous Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, grandmother of the present Prince of Hohenzollern, having been a Mlle. Tascher de la Pagerie, a niece of Empress Josephine, and an adopted daughter of the first Napoleon.

A grand marriage which has just taken place in Alsace serves to call attention to the fact that the name of Reinach, borne by the principal culprit in the great Panama scandal, and by the Joseph Reinach who played so great a rôle in the Dreyfus affair, is not restricted to Hebrew journalists and to shady financiers, but is likewise the patronymic of families of the oldest aristocracy in Europe.

Thus the Baron Reinach who has just married Mlle. de Mullenheim at Strasburg is the chief of a family which has a common origin with the imperial house of Hapsburg, from which it branched off in the ninth century. It played a great rôle in the middle ages, and during the period extending from 1801 until 1759 no less than forty successive Barons Reinach held the office of Governor of Strasburg.

The Baron Reinach of today is the son of the nobleman of the same name who served with so much distinction in the French cavalry during the Crimean war and in Italy, and who afterwards occupied a seat in the National Legislature until the overthrow of the empire in 1870.

In view of the confusion which has arisen in connection with the domestic affairs of Crispi, it may be as well to explain that his first marriage was contracted at the age of 18, when he wedded the 16-year-old Rosina Sciarra of Palermo, who died a couple of years later in child birth, the child following her after only a few hours of existence. Shortly afterwards he endeavored to marry the sister of his dead wife. But this was objected to by her guardian as contrary to the laws of the church, and the clergy worked to such a degree upon the young girl in the matter that, although passionately in love with Crispi, she withdrew to the cloister, and became a nun.

He next fell in love with Rosalie Narsoni, a pretty laundry girl, a native of Savoy, who became so infatuated with him that, attired in masculine garments, she accompanied him in one of his flights from Genoa to Malta, where the couple were wedded by a priest. Afterwards she took part with him in the celebrated expedition of "The Thousand of Marsala," participated in all the battles in Sicily that put an end to the tyranny of the Bourbons there, and then marched with him under the orders of Garibaldi through Italy to Naples, playing a conspicuous rôle in all the fights.

Some years later Crispi got tired of the ex-laundry girl and abandoned her for Donna Lina Barbasalle, widow of a Neapolitan and a native of Syracuse. He married her civilly, but not ecclesiastically, taking the ground that his marriage with Rosalie had not been legal. This civil marriage took place a number of years after Donna Lina had borne him a son and the daughter, Giuseppina, who is now Princess Lingua Glossa. This civil marriage he endeavored to keep quiet, but his political enemies got hold of the affair, and he was indicted for bigamy, though never brought to trial. All this time his second wife, Rosalie, was living at Rome dependent entirely upon an allowance given to her by Queen Margherita, who was not only sorry for her but likewise much attracted by her homely speech and ways. Rosalie used to figure in all the Garibaldian parades on popular festivals at Rome, marching among the veterans, her red blouse adorned with the medals which she had won not as a nurse but as a soldier on the battlefield.

It was owing to the sympathy with which she inspired Queen Margherita that the latter at first declined to receive or to have anything whatsoever to do with Donna Lina Crispi, and I suppose that every one knows the story of how in 1887, when as Premier for the first time, Crispi was asked to a court dinner, and no invitation was addressed to Donna Lina, he rushed off frantic with anger to the Quirinal, and informed Count Giannotti, the grand master of the ceremonies, that unless an invitation was sent that same evening, and the insult to which he had been subjected by his wife's omission in that manner repaired, there would be a republic proclaimed in Italy within forty-eight hours. He charged the Count to convey this message to King Humbert. The latter gave way, though not without a strong protest on the part of Queen Margherita, who was for defying Crispi to do his worst, confident that the Italian people would sustain her in her refusal to receive at court and to accord any recognition to a woman whose matrimonial situation was characterized by so many irregularities, and whose career in Sicily prior to her first marriage had been of the stormiest description.

I hear that Lord Dysart, who must not be counfounded with Lord Desart, the father of Lady Sybil Cutting, is coming to this country shortly to renew acquaintances formed here when he was in America eighteen years ago. He is a strange and eccentric man and immensely rich, and has two great hobbies, one of which is homeopathy, manufacturing homeopathic medicines in laboratories organized for the purpose, while his other fad is music. He encourages the latter to such a degree that a piano is to be found in nearly every cottage on his vast estates, while if any of the tenants display musical talent he has them educated at his own expense.

He has an idea that people ought to go to the opera dressed as they like, and for years has been carrying on a correspondence in the London Times urging that men should not be obliged to wear evening dress in the boxes and stalls (orchestra seats) at the opera. As he considers it necessary to live up to his principles, he invariably occupies a seat in the gallery among the "gods" when he wishes to hear a favorite opera. He, however, always dresses for dinner, and if he goes to the opera afterwards changes his clothes for street dress.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS OPPOSE MARRIAGES AT ST. JOSEPH.

Declare Wedding of Chicago People There Contrary to Church Rules and Otherwise Ill Advised and Imprudent

Catholic priests of Chicago are objecting to the marriage of Chicago people at St. Joseph, Mich. This is contrary to the laws of the church, which require marriages to be solemnized in the home parish of one of the contracting parties, after banns are proclaimed.

"Most of the difficulties with which priests have to deal come from marriages such as these," said the Rev. Father F. J. Barry, chancellor of this archdiocese. "We find that these marriages are not entered into with either thought or discretion. They are often contracted without the consent of the parents of either party, thereby causing much pain, sorrow, and dissension in homes.

"It has come to my personal observation and knowledge, both when the 'Gretna Green' was in Milwaukee and now when it is in St. Joe, that parties left Chicago with no intention of marriage, but when they sailed across the lake they contracted marriages."

The Rev. George D. Heldmann spoke in a similar way. In conclusion he said:

"Though there have been members of various Catholic churches among the St. Joe marriages, yet I believe that the number has been small, and will in the future, with the combined efforts of the priests, be still less."

Christian Church Convention Opens.

Carbondale, Ill., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—The ninth annual session of the Christian Church, Eight District of Illinois, convened today in this city. The district comprises fourteen counties, with sixty-one churches, and has a total membership of 4,938. The corner-stone of the new Christian Church of the city was laid today with appropriate ceremony. The Rev. J. Fred Jones of Chicago and the Rev. R. N. Robertson of Duquesne delivered addresses.

BRIDEWELL FOR A MASH

GIVEN FIFTY-THREE DAYS' TENCE IN WHICH TO POS

Young Man Giving the Name of Turner Arrested in Lincoln Pa Forcing His Attentions on Young Women Finds Cold Co in Justice Mahoney's Court — tests Against His Punishme Vain and Is Dragged Away.

"Jack the Masher," who gives his as John Turner, received a jolt from J Mahoney yesterday morning which w ble him to practice his blandishments bridewell for the next fifty-three day thought his treatment by the court wa but the justice thought an apology w the inmates in the city prison.

Complaint was received at the Sh Avenue Station on Thursday afternoo the masher had stationed himself at H street and Diversey boulevard, and wa ing his presence obnoxious. Detectives and Blaul were sent out to land on hi when they reached the point mention masher had just accosted two young w who resented his remarks and cross street.

Impervious to this affront, the mashe the detectives following, walked aft young women. The latter continued coln Park, where they seated themse a bench. The masher sat on the same There he again sought to force his att on the young women when the detecti terfered. He protested against such gentlemanly" conduct, but was drag the station, where Justice Mahoney go with him.

Hustled into court yesterday like th common offenders, the "irresistible" cold comfort from the justice, the poli the spectators. The detectives told th of the masher's conduct from the t their arrival until his arrest and they spare any of the details. During the tive there were unmistakable evidence desire on the part of the court attends be "let loose" with the prisoner.

The accused, called on to make a sh for his actions, failed to present a sa tory explanation. When the evidence in Justice Mahoney did things to Mr. T as heretofore related.

Policemen believe the sentence pas the masher will have a salutory eff others of his species. Since a cour taken heroic measures with this of they say others will be slow to invite punishment. Justice Mahoney's a generally was approved.

NEGRO KNIGHTS' NEW OFFIC

Installation Marks Last Day of Py Conclave and Encampment—M Next in St. Louis.

Installation of officers marked the la of the conclave of the Colored Knig Pythias and the encampment of the U Rank. The new officers are:

Supreme Chancellor—S. W. Starks, Cha W. Va.
Supreme Vice Chancellor—L. M. Mitchell, Tex.
Supreme Prelate—C. D. White, Piqua, O.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.
Supreme Master of Exchequer—John H. Pine Bluff, Ark.
Supreme Lecturer—John Mitchell Jr., Ric Va.
Supreme Master at Arms—J. B. Miller, ville, Ky.
Supreme Inner Guard—Frank Brown Jr. Orleans.
Supreme Outer Guard—Alexander Johns Augustine, Fla.

The conclave and encampment nex will be held at St. Louis. The W branch, the Court of Colanthe, closed sion last night.

CARNEGIE GIVES TWO LIBRA

Moline to Get $37,000 and Beloit 000 on Conditions Which Wi Be Accepted.

Moline, Ill., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Mo rejoicing over the gift of $37,000 fro drew Carnegie for a new library bu The gift is conditioned on the city pro a site and an annual expense fund of This amount is already provided by a tax levy and plans are already under w which the income may be increased.

Beloit to Get $25,000.

Beloit, Wis., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—months of correspondence between the lic Library board of this city and A Carnegie in regard to a library bu word came today that Mr. Carnegie give $25,000 to Beloit for a free libr the city would furnish a suitable sit provide at least $2,500 annually for its tenance. The offer, without doubt, w accepted.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR GO HO

Triennial Conclave at Louisville with Supplementary Ball at t Horse Show Building.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 30.—With the strains of "Home, Sweet Home," at th plementary ball tonight at the horse building the last echo of the twenty- triennial conclave of Knights Templa heard.

The various commanderies departed leaving only a handful of Knights in thi The ball tonight was attended by so them, but mainly by members of the committees and women, including sponsors for various commanderies, a persons who were unable to attend the ball last night.

The illumination ceased at midnight that hour also reception headquarters closed.

CAMP SITE TO BE FI

Michigan Military Board and Park mission Will Arrange Permane Grounds for State Troops.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 30.—[Special.] State Military board and members Mackinac Park commission will meet week at Lansing to arrange the detai establishing a permanent site for the a encampment of the State troops. The missioners agree to clear away a trac able for a camp site and the State w tablish permanent buildings. The Mic Building at the Pan-American may be n to the island.

INDIANA GIRL MAY BE DE

Nora Dinsmore Disappears from and Writes a Letter Hinting at Suicide.

Peru, Ind., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Miss Dinsmore, aged 23 years, disappeared her home in this city Thursday. When seen she was in a dry goods store. Suic feared. A letter was received from he afternoon, dated at Toledo, O., by Ea Thomas, her friend. In it she said: "I for the great unknown. Good-by to yo who have smiled on me, and get all fro you can."

DR. HENSON RETURNS TOD

Will Preach Tomorrow Morning Evening in the First Baptist Church.

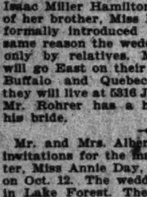
The Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson will return morning from his vacation, accompanie his bride. He will preach tomorrow m ing and evening in the First Baptist Ch the morning topic being "Life and Lo and the evening subject, "Rainbow Cho

"Boro-Formalin" (Elmer & Amend), use tooth and mouth wash in the morning, k mouth sweet and pure all day.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY

THE STORY of a SONG

By Mrs. Hermann Katzschmar



ONLY a little worn black book, so small that it could be carried in one's pocket, and yet the faded writing tells the heart secret of a lone poet's life. It might still have lain at the bottom of that musty pile of manuscript if I had not found my way into the old, obscure shop one afternoon of that never-to-be-forgotten summer in Vienna. And so I give it to the world. "What should I do without you, my beloved confidant! You are not to me pages of lined paper between two covers, but my inner self, to whom I unreservedly pour out my longings and aspirations. To you only can I 'give sorrow words' to voice my deepest joy. It makes no difference to you, dear little journal, that I am short of stature and of sight, round-shouldered, awkward in my manner and my gait. What care you that my face is plain and my speech halting? Those outward signs that make the man foremost have never troubled you. You know the real Franz Steinert, his weakness and his strength, and are ever ready to receive his confidence, and you shall have it, best of friends. So you I'll think aloud.

"Have you forgotten that this is Jan. 31 and I am 21? Think what a long, uphill climb life has been to that little lad old Holzer taught to play and sing! Aye, but think again of all the joy that music has brought to him! How proud my dear old master was of all I did! I can remember once he gave me Bach's 'Heart Ever Faithful' for a theme, and when I improvised and modulated into different keys he cried out with delight: 'The boy has harmony in his finger ends.'

"What do I not owe you, faithful friend and teacher? Were you not the first to place within my hand the key to the deep hidden mysteries of tone? I am convinced that today will be the red letter day of my life, for the Count's patronage must bring success. I wonder if he dreamed what his generous offer meant to me.

"I tried to stammer my gratitude, but human speech fails to show what is in the heart. Only the language music speaks can adequately tell of disappointments, lofty desires, hope's fulfillment. The Count laid his hand upon my shoulder as I played, and then I came to know at once that he felt the thanks I could not utter.

"By the calendar it is a month (though I can scarcely believe it) since that morning, when, trembling, I tried to make a careful toilette for my first visit to my noble patron's, where I was to give lessons in music to his daughters. My threadbare raiment and frayed linen never showed so plainly. I was an hour inking the seams of my coat and paring the edges of my cuffs. Finally, I started for the palace, my heart thumping so loudly against my ribs that, when I haltingly finished my inarticulate greetings to the Count, I feared to hear him ask the lackey, 'What is that pounding?'

"While I was vainly struggling to command breath and words, a fairy-like apparition stood beside me. Her father said, with loving accent: 'My daughter,' but inwardly I questioned: 'Can anything so exquisite be material flesh and blood?' There seemed to be a gleam of sunshine in the half-darkened room. I looked and found it was her smile. I heard a tender cadence, a strain so beautiful it could only come from heaven. Dumb and motionless I listened for it again, and then I knew it was her voice.

"How can I tell even you, my inner self, of all her graciousness of manner throughout these weeks, of all her love for what is best in music, of her keen appreciation of a thought expressed in tone?

"Days, weeks, months have passed, I'm told, and yet I could count time only by two hours each week. How short they are to hold the whole of life! Can I be—I, who never looked with love upon a woman until now, and she as far above me as the stars, although not sharp and glittering like those distant orbs, but sympathetic, kind, and true, my Lady Caroline!

"What could have moved her so this morning? She seemed oppressed, and as she finished playing Beethoven's favorite Andante tears filled her eyes.

"'I love it and seem to feel it in my heart,' she murmured, 'but when I play it sounds so cold, so harsh. Tell me the secret of your touch, my master,' and she lifted up her eyes beseechingly to mine.

"For a minute's space I could not answer, for there rose before me my miserable, starved childhood, so unutterably different from the life of her who questioned me. I shivered as I seemed to see an ill-clad boy of 12, in the early dawn of a bitter winter's day, making his way into the practice-room where no warmth nor ray of sunshine ever penetrated, and where his numb fingers could hardly call forth the tones he loved, and so hungry that even his loved music could not bring forgetfulness of that gnawing hunger.

"A wave of pity filled my heart for that desolate little lad, as though he were some other than myself, as I recalled the piteous letters he would write to his brother, begging a few kreutzers with which to buy an apple or a bun to keep body and soul together; and, looking down upon this dainty child of fortune as she still questioned me with those dear eyes of heaven's blue, I stammered:

"'You would know the secret of my touch? I studied it in a school whose name I pray that you may never comprehend—the school of poverty. The masters who taught me all I know may come to you in later years, and, if they do, their training, hard though it may be, will give you all you long for in your music.'

"O, little book of mine, words are too poor to tell the sympathy, the encouragement in her voice—her face. If God had only made her nearer to my level—what am I saying? Would I, if I could, drag her down to my poverty, my hedged-in life? No, never! She is my star, my queen, whom I shall ever worship.

"While I stood trembling before her, speechless with love, she spoke again:

"'Surely you have something to say to me, my master?'

"Hesitatingly, I drew a slip of paper from my pocket, saying: 'Yesterday I was uneasy, restless, and in the evening, to bring sleep, I walked many miles; returning weary, I stopped at a little wayside inn, and, as I sat at table idly turning the leaves of a book some one had left there, this line caught my eye: "Hark, hark, the lark at heaven's gate sings," and instantly a melody sang itself to the words, and I was compelled to write it down. I searched my pockets for a bit of paper, but could find none, so I used the bill of fare. Will you pardon me that I bring it to you just as it is?'

"Then, without more words, I played it to her; played as I never had before. She sat near me, and when I paused she did not speak, but with her eyes said 'more!'

"'This I wrote and thought of you,' I whispered, and I played 'Who Is Sylvia?'

"When I rose to go it was my lady's turn to tremble. 'I—I—' she stammered, and in her confusion I grew strangely self-possessed, 'I—long have wished to ask you why—why, as you have dedicated so many of your noble works to others, I alone am left unnoticed. Do you not think me worthy?' She glanced up shyly, while hot blushes overspread neck and brow. My voice sounded far away as I said:

"'My lady, do you not know that everything I have ever done is already dedicated, in my heart, to you?'

"The blow has fallen, little speechless comforter. She is going from me. These few lines which she has written take from me sunshine, life, and thrust me into that outer darkness whence there is no escape:

"'Dear Master: In three days we leave for Hungary to pass the summer. Will you not come and give one more lesson to your pupil? C. E.'

"Mein Liebchen, thou art gone, and hast taken with thee all save honor! I did not speak, though thou didst question me with thy sweet eyes, but yet my soul communed with thine, and it did seem that thy heart answered mine. Heart's dearest, couldst thou read aright thou must have seen and known for months how dear thou art to me. I do not speak thy name alone within this little room without falling upon my knees in reverence for thy goodness.

"Canst thou divine the pang it cost me

that I must let thee go and never say 'I love thee'? And yet, through all the bitter pain one thought brought comfort—rapture. It was this: That I, so poor that I dare not tell thee in words the worship that I feel, yet have the power within me to express my love for thee in never-dying song. Yes! Yes! Immortal beloved, in my heart there sings for thee a song of songs that will live when we are gone; will live to tell the world the sacredness of man's love for woman, of my love for thee.

"How many days I have neglected you, dear little book. I am so weary, so tired of this hopeless struggle, that something within me cries: 'Take courage, it is not for long; your work is nearly done!' God grant it may be so, and yet that night, when underneath her window I stooped and lifted to my lips this faded rose her hand had thrown me, and read these words wrapped round the stem, I felt life held no deeper bliss:

"'Beloved, I know well now the masters who taught thee so long ago the secret of thy thrilling touch and tone, for they are daily with me. Their names mean life, and they are called experience and love. What can I say to thee of thy dear song, whose melody still fills my soul, save that it tells me all I longed to know, and leaves me comforted though broken-hearted?'

"I read again and yet again her dear confession. I pressed it to my heart, my lips. Those first days when my Caroline had gone, my song kept ever ringing in my ears—the song that was to tell her how I loved—adored.

"At last there came a time when even love could bear no more. 'I must; I will go and sing my song to her!' I cried in my despair. 'At night, when all is hushed and still beneath her window I can ease my heart.'

"It was past midnight when I crept through the garden gate. Silently I stood awhile beneath her window. Far off a nightingale sang in the forest depths. Yearningly I stretched my arms and breathed: 'Where the darkling streams are creeping, dearest, let us go.' Then love touched my voice and carried it on wings of glory unto my desire.

"'All the stars keep watch in heaven
While I sing to thee;
And the night for love was given—
Dearest, come to me.'

"A power from above filled me as I sang my swan song to my beloved. Was I awake? Was I not dreaming? I feel again the thrill with which I saw the outer blind move slowly back, and in the moonlight, grave and pale, there stood my Lady Caroline. Although I heard no word, I knew 'Farewell' was on her lips and in her tear-dimmed eye.

"She stood an instant; then, as she reached to draw the blind that was to shut her face from me for evermore, there fluttered from her hand and dropped down at my feet, this crushed white rose."